The LUTHERAN

PREPARING TO SERVE

Prayer starts day for Luther League work campers

PACIFIC LUTHERAN
THEOLOGICAL
THE LIBR

Vol. 42, No. 48

AUGUST 31, 1960

Not My Kitchen

IN A SHABBY tenement flat, a widow was doing her best to raise four young children on a very limited income. When I called, I noticed that the rooms were surprisingly clean and orderly.

As we sat at the kitchen table, the mother pointed at a hole in the ceiling. The plaster had long since fallen and the wooden laths were sagging.

"You ought to come back when it's raining," she said. "Water just pours through that hole. I put buckets and pans all around, but I can't catch all the water."

"Why don't you complain to the landlord?" I asked.

"One rainy day he was here," she replied. "I took him into the kitchen to show him how bad the leak was. shrugged his shoulders and said, 'It's raining in my kitchen.' "

MOST OF us have gotten accustomed the suffering in the world—other peop suffering, that is. It doesn't shake us much. We're sorry for the people w have trouble, of course—but "it's raining in my kitchen."

Christians are people who have learn to share someone else's need or pain. S porting Lutheran World Action and ot programs of aid at home and abroad, t try to show love for their fellowm They know that when anybody suff "it is raining in my kitchen, too!"

—ROBERT M. HERHOL

The LUTHERAN *News Magazine of the United Lutheran Church in Americ*

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY by the United Lutheran Publication House, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia 29, Pennsylv H. Torrey Walker, Business Manager. William H. Keyser, Advertising Manager.
Joseph E. Knapp, Circulation Manager.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND RENEWAL ORDERS

are to be sent to Circulation Department, **The LUTHERAN**, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia 29, Pa. Please allow four to six weeks for changes to become effective. To insure accuracy on changes of address, please include present address sticker together with your new address.

Subscription Price, $3.50 a Year. Copyright, 1960 by the United Lutheran Publication House. Printed in U. Second Class Postage Paid at Philadelphia, Pa.

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THIS WEEK . . .

● REPORTER ON ASSIGNMENT: Margaret Manley went to interview a group of teenagers who were painting a picket fence in a mental hospital. Perhaps the Luther League's most ambitious work camp project yet, the youngsters, mingling freely with staff and patients at Norristown (Pa.) State Hospital said it was an unqualified success. Our cover shows the campers in a worshipful mood. The story (*page 16*) shows that with their learning came fun.

● REPORTER ON THE SPOT: It could have been a vacation for Dr. Stewart Herman, the National Lutheran Council's expert on Latin America. Instead it was a scouting trip to assess the damage caused by the earthquakes that hit the part of southern Chile where most Lutheran congregations are. His story and pictures (*page 11*) speak of the tremendous losses sustained. The hopeful note: Disaster will stir the people into more vigorous action as they plan to reconstruct their lives and build for the future. Another article by Dr. Herman will appear next week.

● MAN IN THE SHAKER: Bill Bosley is America's most "shook-up" air man. Part of his job is to ride a 30-foot rig that simulates the gravity forces a space man will endure as he reenters the atmosphere. Lutheran Bill Bosley got into the job because he felt it his duty to help turn instruments of war into space age equipment for peace (*page 21*).

● PEOPLE IN NEED of guidance on how to organize daily devotions or informal meditations in the home will find a helpful bibliography on *page 35* listing a number of recently published books on Bible study, prayer life and devotional reading for a modern age.

THE CHURCH IN THE NEWS

AELC votes for merger

The American Evangelical Lutheran Church, smallest of the four churches planning merger in 1962 into the 3.1-million-member Lutheran Church in America, this month strongly endorsed the proposed union. Vote at the AELC's annual convention at Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 9-14, in favor of complete integration into the new church was 277-8.

The Danish-background AELC became the third body to adopt the "Agreement of Consolidation." The Augustana Lutheran Church and the Suomi Synod had acted earlier. The United Lutheran Church will take action at its Atlantic City convention in October.

In a two-hour discussion, eleven men and one woman—Miss Dagmar Jensen of Fresno, Calif., daughter of the AELC's president—took the floor to urge complete merger rather than entrance into the new church as a non-geographic synod. No one spoke in opposition. Among the eight dissenting votes, four said they favored merger but had been instructed by their home congregations to vote for continuance as a non-geographic synod. A subsequent action by the AELC asked the new church to set up a special interest conference for congregations of Danish background.

Final approval of the merger requ a ratifying vote by next year's AE convention. A two-thirds majority be required. The AELC has 24,(members in 79 congregations in 18 st and one Canadian province.

Pastor Farstrup named president

The Rev. Anders E. Farstrup of S vang, Calif., vice president of the AE since 1957, was elected on the first ba to a four-year term as full-time pr dent. He succeeds Dr. Alfred Jensen, who will retire at the end of this y after 24 years as president of the chu body. Dr. Jensen was named preside emeritus.

Mr. Farstrup, 51, had served cong gations in Wisconsin and Michigan had taught at the AELC's Grand V College in Des Moines. He has b pastor of Bethania Church, Solvang, si 1952.

In his final report as president, Jensen noted that race problems had b "somewhat remote and foreign" for D ish-language congregations. A generat ago parishes would have "removed the selves to a safe place in order to prese our particular heritage of spiritual-tional-cultural composition," he said. day all congregations "have been for to face" the problem "without any esc possible." Delegates responded by rec mending to all congregations that t "render best possible service under circumstances to white and colo alike." The resolution was similar to th adopted at previous AELC conventic

Two congregations dismissed

Delegates at Waterloo also adop resolutions approving "sit-in" demons tions against racial segregation at pu lunch counters and endorsing the tional Council of Churches' pro

CHANGE OF COMMAND
Dr. Jensen congratulates President-elect Farstrup at AELC convention in Iowa

against an Air Force manual which made charges of subversive activity against the council and some clergymen.

Two congregations were dismissed, reducing the AELC roll to 77. Immanuel Church, Troy, N. Y., and Bethesda Church, Newark, N. J., were transferred so they might unite with neighboring congregations of the United Lutheran Church.

Minimum salary for mission pastors was set by the convention at $4,200 yearly, with housing and a car allowance of no less than $600 a year. A budget of $123,245 was adopted for 1961.

More church unity sought

Efforts to achieve "more perfect unity" among the world's Christians were hailed by the 91-member Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at its meeting in St. Andrews, Scotland, this month.

Recent Roman Catholic decisions to initiate discussions with other Christian groups on unity were "welcomed," Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, chairman of the council's executive and central committees, declared. "The Vatican has come to see that the ecumenical movement is not inspired by a vague humanitarianism, but by basic Christian convictions."

Dr. Fry warned that fundamental differences between the Roman Catholic and other churches remained, but said that "the opportunity for dialogue is to be grasped."

Member churches of the council should renew efforts for the "more perfect unity which we are meant to have," Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary, said in his annual report to the Central Committee. Churches must not "force the situation" but should see "whether we cannot say more together about the nature and form of the unity we seek than we have so far said," he explained.

Local efforts urged

The triennial meeting of the WCC's Faith and Order Commission, which preceded the other meetings, issued a statement urging that church unity begin at a local level. Church unity should not mean "uniformity or a monolithic power structure," but a "fully committed fellowship" between believers, the message said.

The goal would be for each community to be served by a single church "comprising all in that locality who confess the lordship of Jesus Christ," said Prof. Henri d'Espine, commission vice chairman. Lutheran Bishop Hanns Lilje of Hannover agreed in principle with the idea, but pointed out the "long difficult road" in view of differing doctrines about baptism and the ministry. Col. Francis P. Miller of Charlottesville, Virginia, cited the American problem, noting that

one community of 35,000 people has churches of 31 different denominations.

Attending the sessions at St. Andrews were observers from the Roman Catholic Church and from the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church. Neither is a member of the World Council, which represents 172 Protestant and Orthodox bodies in 50 countries. The Russian group brought a formal message to the council from Patriarch Alexei, head of their church, in which he lauded interchurch co-operation and asked "unanimous Christian action to prevent war."

Hromadka pleads for Red China

A plea that churches do everything in their power to help bring Communist China into the United Nations was made by Prof. Josef L. Hromadka, Czech theologian. The "problem of dealing with People's China" must be recognized as the gravest issue facing the world and a major factor in "problems the West has in dealing with Russia," he said. Prof. Hromadka, a member of the Church of the Czech Brethren (Reformed) who has been accused of Communist leanings, said he spoke "not as a man from a Socialist country but as a member of the Church of Christ."

Dr. O. Fred Nolde, director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, responded that the council had issued no policy statement about Red China because member churches had not acted on the issue. "If there is ever to be any basis for co-operation with the Communist world, Red China must at some point be brought into this co-operation," he admitted.

The Hromadka plea followed a report in which Dr. Nolde warned that "in a nuclear space age men must live together or face annihilation." He asked an end to "blusterings, threats and name-calling between the Western Powers and the Soviets, calling the international situation "more dangerous than at any time since the end of the Korean war."

Bishop Lilje said Christians must learn to be patient with "certain conditions." Citing the difficulties of the Berlin situation, he added that it remained the "only place where unlimited meetings" between churchmen from East and West Germany were possible.

"15 years in hell" called enough

First atomic bomb dropped by a U.S. plane hit the Japanese city of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, taking 78,150 lives. A more powerful bomb was later dropped on Nagasaki, with even more casualties. "Fifteen years of suspension over the fire of nuclear hell is enough. It is time for a change," the weekly *Christian Century* declared this month.

The *Century's* plea echoed that of many church groups. As the two-year Geneva Conference which sought international control of nuclear bomb tests seemed in danger of breaking up without agreement, churches renewed their appeals. Dr. O. Fred Nolde transmitted to President Eisenhower a statement issued by the World Council of Churches calling for an end to tests where detection is not possible, with a ban on underground tests to follow later. Lutheran, Anglican, Presbyterian, Quaker and other church groups adopted similar statements.

The U.S., Britain and Russia had observed a moratorium on A-bomb tests during the conference. France had exploded a test bomb over the Sahara earlier this year. Both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon had expressed opposition to further testing, but U.S. Atomic Energy Chief John A. McCone declared this month that the U.S. would

OLYMPIC CHURCH for Protestant athletes and visitors at world games in Rome is Waldensian edifice on the Piazza Cavour. Special services will be held here under auspices of Italy's Federal Council of Evangelical Churches. Built in 1914 through gift of American woman, church has 500-member congregation.

resume underground nuclear tests shortly. If the U.S. did so, Russia, Britain, France and perhaps China could be expected to follow. (*See "Conclusion," page 50.*)

Lutherans top WRY goal

Lutherans throughout the world surpassed their special $1 million goal which made up part of the World Refugee Year program, Dr. Bengt Hoffman, director of the Lutheran World Federation's Department of World Service, reported this month.

Major contributions came from the U.S., West Germany and Sweden. The funds supported medical, housing and rehabilitation projects in Jordan, Hong Kong, Austria and India.

The Lutheran contribution to the world-wide program was hailed as "particularly noteworthy" because other Refugee Year participants fell far short of their goals, Dr. Hoffman noted. The International Committee for the WRY, an agency of the United Nations, had reported that the program "brought hope to millions of the world's dispossessed but fulfilled it only for tens of thousands." Failure of some governments to co-operate in the resettlement of refugees was given as a reason for the shortcoming. Continued attention to the problem was urged.

Clothing appeal succeeds

U.S. Lutherans contributed nearly 1.5 million pounds of used clothing for needy people overseas during this year's spring appeal, the Rev. Ove R. Nielsen, assistant executive secretary of Lutheran World Relief, reported in New York. Total was about 13 per cent higher than in 1959.

Largest amount of clothing from any state was contributed by Wisconsin, as in the past several years. Dr. Charles A. Puls of Madison was again chairman for the state drive. Biggest contribution from a city came from Chicago's Lutherans.

Including clothing, U.S. Lutherans sent overseas about 130,000,000 pounds of

material goods valued at about $13 million last year, Dr. Hoffman added. Much of the goods consisted of surplus commodities donated by the U.S. government, with shipping and distribution costs borne by the church.

Luther scholars meet

Influence of Philip Melanchthon, Martin Luther's co-worker in the 16th century Reformation movement, is reflected in the liturgical revival in America today, Dr. Theodore G. Tappert of Philadelphia told 100 theologians at Muenster, Germany, this month. The occasion was the Second International Congress on Luther Research, meeting under Lutheran World Federation auspices. Interest centered on Melanchthon because the 400th anniversary of his death occurs this year.

Both Melanchthon and the present liturgical movement "ignore the dynamic connection between worship and doctrine," Dr. Tappert declared. The Philadelphia Seminary professor said, "Melanchthon maintained that because forms of worship are matters of indifference, neither commanded nor prohibited by God, Lutherans could observe Roman Catholic ceremonies as long as 'pure doctrine' was preserved." Modern liturgical emphasis centers on "restorations of older rites and ceremonies" without much concern about the "relation of such forms to the current proclamation of the church," Dr. Tappert continued.

Protestant theologians from 14 countries were welcomed to the meeting by Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, LWF president. Chairman was Dr. Willem Jan Kooiman, Dutch Lutheran leader.

Liturgical changes spurred

Roman Catholics should try to make their worship seem less "foreign" or "objectionable" to those outside the church, the North American Liturgical We Conference at Pittsburgh was told. Del gates argued whether the Roman Cat olic mass should continue in Latin should be in the language of the peop

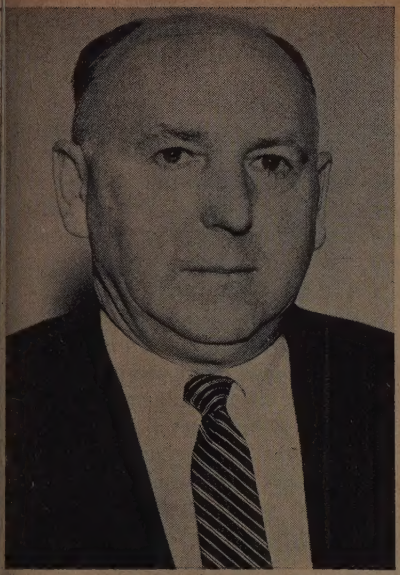
Roman Catholics understand the "a tions and words" of the priest and t language used is unimportant, said t Rev. Juniper Cummings of Chask Minn. The Rev. Julian Stead of Port mouth, R. I., urged "fidelity to the o ways until the advantages of change a put beyond reasonable doubt."

Father Stead said Roman Cathol stress on liturgy would appeal to "ritua istic Protestants such as High Anglica and Lutherans." They are "more a tracted to the liturgy, the mass and t sacraments than to any other element Catholicism." The "worship of O Lady" was the greatest "stumbling blo in Catholicism for ritualistic Protestant but they can be convinced that "worsh of Mary is an integral part of tradition Christianity," the priest declared.

Use of Latin deplored

The "apathy enveloping the vast m jority of the Sunday congregation" Roman Catholic churches is "undoub edly caused by the exclusive use Latin" in the mass, two Roman Cathol leaders declared in *America*. The Re John A. O'Brien of Notre Dame and t Rev. John LaFarge of the Jesuit weekly staff called it a "barrier between the san tuary and the nave. With the exceptic of a few . . . the congregation sits in bor silence."

"Use of an unknown language" is a fecting attendance in Roman Cathol churches, the article states. In Lat America, France, Spain and Italy "on about 10 per cent" attend Sunday mas "Even in our own country . . . studi show that the number of non-attendant



ULC-PRT photo

CARL A. WARDEN, controller for the United Lutheran Church since 1948, died on Aug. 21 after a short illness. For details, see page 49.

especially in cities, is much larger than generally supposed. Isn't the motive that brings most of them the fear of mortal sin rather than the eager anticipation of the joy of participating . . . and lifting up of their hearts in hymns of praise?"

"Isn't the basic cause of such non-attendance the failure to use the vernacular, to sing popular hymns, to secure congregational participation and to make the service intelligible?" the article asks. "Capitalizing on this situation, Protestants are winning hundreds of thousands in Latin America."

TALC to meet at Denver

First convention of the recently organized The American Lutheran Church will be held at Denver, Colorado, Oct. 18-25, 1962. The 45-member Church Council at its first meeting in Minneapolis last month selected the place and date. The decision is subject to approval by the nine-member Board of Trustees of The ALC, which meets next month.

The ALC's Church Council has responsibility for "leadership and supervision of the church in all spiritual matters" and interchurch relationships. The Board of Trustees exercises "general management and control of the business affairs" of the church. Together, they comprise the church's Joint Council.

Organized last April by merger of the American, Evangelical and United Evangelical churches, The ALC is a 2,250,000-member body. It will start full operations on Jan. 1, 1961.

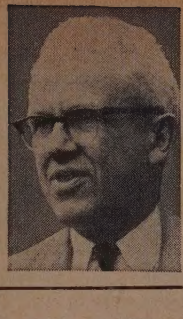
In other actions, the Church Council proposed establishment of an English-speaking Lutheran congregation in Copenhagen, Denmark. It named representatives to the 1961 Assembly of the World Council of Churches, with which it will be affiliated. Dr. William Larsen, the church's full-time secretary, was assigned the added duties of assistant to the church's president, Dr. Fredrik A. Schiotz.

Labor and church face same tasks

Common tasks "now await constructive action by both labor and the Christian church," the annual Labor Day message of the National Council of Churches declares. The council includes 33 Protestant and Orthodox churches with more than 38 million members.

The message calls on labor and the church to seek "equality and brotherhood among people as they work and as they worship." In an effort to achieve "racial fraternity," every individual must have an equal opportunity "to attain the fullest possible growth and use of his potential talents," the message says.

WASHINGTON



By ROBERT VAN DEUSEN

MEDICAL AID TO THE AGED

CONGRESS is demonstrating that it is easier to approve a platform plank at a political convention than to enact its content into law. When the Republicans introduced legislation based on the strong civil rights declaration at the Democratic convention, the Democrats labeled it a political move and closed ranks to vote it down.

The reason given for their action was that a battle over civil rights would use up all the time of the special session, and would crowd out other urgent pieces of legislation. One of these "must" items was the provision of financial aid for elderly people who need medical care.

The final result seemed destined to be less than the promises in both platforms. The Senate Finance Committee, dominated by conservatives, reported a bill much closer to the one previously passed by the House than to the Forand Bill favored by the liberals.

The main point of conflict was whether medical aid to the aged should be part of the Social Security system, thus becoming a federal responsibility, or whether it should be administered by the states with federal help. The Forand Bill linked care for the aged to Social Security, with an increase in contributions to cover the cost. The House bill and the Senate committee's bill left it to each state to decide whether to participate in the program and to set the standards by which it would be administered in that state.

Floor fight looms

REACTION to the medical aid bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee was immediate and articulate. John Kennedy, in his double role as Senator and Presidential candidate, promised to lead a floor fight to amend the bill and link it to Social Security.

Kennedy and other opponents of the committee bill pointed out that it would result in a lack of uniformity. Some states would not participate in the program at all. Other states would link medical aid for the aged to the public assistance program and would require the "needs test" by which an applicant for help would have to prove poverty in order to be eligible. In other states, an elderly person having a catastrophic illness would receive financial assistance.

Vice President Nixon praised the Senate committee for making some improvements over the House-passed bill, but said that the committee bill needed further amendment to make it consistent with the administration program. One of the improvements to which he referred was that in poorer states the federal government would foot up to 80 per cent of the cost, rather than 65 per cent as provided in the House bill.

THE LEGISLATION proposed by President Eisenhower last spring and endorsed by Nixon called for state programs financed in part by federal funds. It set up rigid eligibility standards and was geared to pay for expensive long-term illness rather than first-dollar costs.

Political considerations will play a large part in the debate and the final action on medical aid to the aged. Whatever the result, the issue will be a major one in the election campaign.

Bells Need a Church

CHILE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKES: AN APPALLING SPECTACLE OF DEVASTATION . . . HEAVY LOSSES TO THE LUTHERAN CONSTITUENCY . . . AND FOUR CHURCHES PLUS TWO PARSONAGES MUST BE BUILT AGAIN

By Stewart W. Herman

THE SCENE BELOW US was one of lifeless devastation: A small town up to its neck in a sea of swirling, muddy water. Only the roofs could be seen. Two lines of trees, curving gracefully through the flood, marked what had once been the bed of the Rio Pedro. At places, the river now ran two miles wide.

For weeks the people of Antilhue had been warned that the man-made flood was on its way. They had left in time, fleeing to safer grounds. So had every other living thing along the river between its source in bottled-up Lake Rinihue and its mouth near the already half-wrecked city of Valdivia. The countryside was deserted. The flood was on.

We had just flown over Lake Rinihue through the last turbulent rain clouds of a reluctantly yielding storm. The slate-grey body of water squeezed between steep Andean slopes seemed to tug at our little plane, but the motor never paused. Soon we were over the boiling cascade where the lake angrily pushed its way through the reopened gorge on its precipitous way to the sea. It plunged into the canyon at the rate of five-thousand cubic yards of water a second.

THE EARTHQUAKE of May 22 that wrecked southern Chile had caused three landslides in that canyon. Since then the level of the sealed-in water, further swelled by heavy winter rains, had climbed sixty feet above normal and covered the villages along the shore. Engineers worked frantically with dynamite and bulldozers for two months to blast open a passage for the water. Now the gorge was open again. In three days the level of the lake had dropped a dozen feet below the high-water mark.

Dr. Stewart Herman, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and graduate of Gettysburg College and Seminary, served the American Church in Berlin for five years preceding World War II, joined the World Council of Churches' Department of Reconstruction after the war, became director of the Lutheran World Federation's services to refugees, heads now the National Lutheran Council's division of Lutheran World Federation Affairs and its Latin American department.

PUERTO MONTT: WATERFRONT, GERMAN LUTHERAN BUSINESS HOUSE PART OF RUI
As though war had passed that way

The flood was not as deep and wide as it might have been. But it was extensive enough to put most of Valdivia and its airport under water. Streets were awash, and many householders had prepared for the day by tying boats to the front door. As Lutheran Pastor Werner Honold of Valdivia had said a few days earlier in Valparaiso before returning to his beleaguered parish to await the flood: "This is not a catastrophe. It is a chain of catastrophes."

Not being able to land in Valdivia, even in a Cessna, we circled the half-submerged city and flew on over some of the thousands of acres of fertile land which had subsided several feet during the tremor and become a vast salt-water arm of the sea.

But I had talked with Pastor Honold by phone from Osorno the day before and heard him say that the church council had just met and, thankful for the help that had been promised, determined to rebuild both church and parsonage.

NO ONE KNOWS yet when or where th will be able to build again. It is possib that the whole town of Valdivia will ha to be moved. People are still guessi whether the land on which the to stands has sunk or whether the ocean h risen. The geography of southern Chi has been changed by the convulsions ju off the coast that set up volcanic eru tions high in the Andes.

People are understandably nervous. was sitting in the home of the chur council chairman in Puerto Montt o evening. We were talking quietly. Su denly the ceiling light blinked . . . onc then twice again. There was a slight b clearly noticeable tremor.

WE STOPPED talking, waiting tensel listening. What would come next? Th old frame house stood only a couple blocks from the end of the street whe a pile of sodden, broken boards mark the location of the Lutheran church. Tw bells rest silently on the ground nearb

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY
Pealed off its bed

Off to the left stands the old parsonage in a fresh coat of pink paint, looking slightly rakish because it has been pushed several feet off its foundations. Most of Puerto Montt, especially along the waterfront, looks as though war had passed that way. This impression is intensified by the sight of U.S. landing craft busily ferrying freight from coastal streamers to the shambles of the dock area where cranes tilt uselessly—like broken toys—over the water.

CHILE IS IN NO POSITION to bounce back easily from this vast economic disaster. Although comparatively few lives were lost—certainly fewer than 5,000—a large part of the country's painstakingly accumulated wealth was wiped out in a few minutes last May.

This damage has been compounded by subsequent floods, winter rains and loss of jobs. Few scars are noticeable in flying over the farmland, yet the careful observer can see that scores of cowstables and hay-barns have been laid low. The long-term effects of this—quite apart from the capital cost of reconstruction—are that this year's heifers could not be sold and the cattle will consume most of the available fodder.

What does this mean to the Lutheran Church in Chile? First and last, it will be no easy matter to raise upwards of $250,000 that are needed to subsidize speedy reconstruction and repairs.

THE SMALL SYNOD of 25,000 baptized members served by only nine pastors has weathered an inflation which saw the value of the old peso drop in less than ten years from 20 to 1500 per dollar. The battle for economic stability seemed just to have been won when this blow fell. Now another 20 per cent rise in the cost of living must be anticipated. Money will be scarce among church members.

All but two of the Lutheran parishes are in the area wrecked by the quakes. Formerly salaries were fairly high and people were well off. Hard-working German immigrant families who had rounded

PARSONAGE AT PUERTO MONTT
Shoved off its foundations

WOODEN HOUSE NEAR LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PUERTO MONTT
Tilted like a toy house in a make-believe town

Cape Horn about 100 years ago to settle the land had built substantial churches.

But that was long before the Panama Canal changed the course of maritime traffic between Europe and America's Pacific Coast and cut southern Chile off one of the world's main arteries of trade. For a long time, then, the life and growth of independent Lutheran congregations remained static. Only with the development of a stronger synodical structure in recent years have fresh concepts of lay leadership and stewardship begun to make impact.

THE THOUGHT of raising funds to rebuild four churches and two parsonages is a frightening one. (In addition to Puerto Montt and Valdivia, the two smaller congregations at Llanquihue and Puerto Octay also lost their sanctuaries.)

It was at this point that the sympathetic interest and support of the "mother" church in Germany and the "sister" churches in the Lutheran World Federation instilled new hope and courage in the hearts of congregations made homeless by the disaster.

The United States national committee for the Lutheran World Federation set aside the sum of $50,000 for grants and loans to be administered by the Chile Synod. The United Lutheran Church has notified President Karle of Santiago that the offerings received at the ULC convention at Atlantic City this October will be contributed to Chile.

THE GERMAN National Committee—in addition to very large grants for general relief from Hilfswerk and other agencies—has given 50,000 DM to church reconstruction. Sweden, Canada and other countries have forwarded special gifts but it is the response of the neighboring Lutheran churches in Latin America that has been the most touching.

Practically all of these latter groups are small and have had to struggle with spiralling inflation. But it is obvious that a bond of unity has been created from Colombia to Argentina and from Brazil

o Ecuador which slowly but surely marks he emergence of Latin Amercian Lu-heranism.

THERE IS EVERY likelihood that South Chile will come out of this present crisis even stronger than it went in. That often happens to people when they are stirred up by common tragedy and challenged to a common task of salvaging life from the clutches of death.

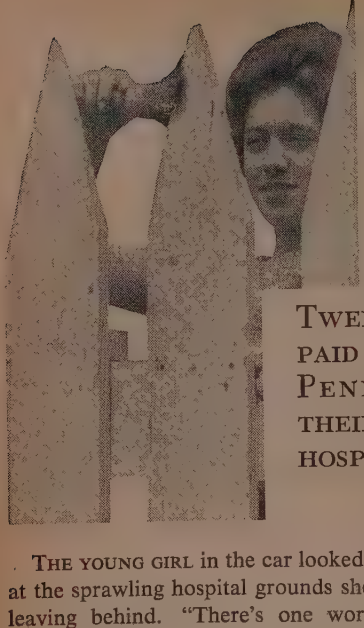
New methods will be applied, new industries will spring up, new and more fruitful relationships will be formed. In the field of transportation, for example, it is already being said that those who have learned to fly from Puerto Montt to Santiago in two hours will never be satisfied to waste nearly two days traveling the same distance by slow train.

The probability is that the same impatience will become noticeable in the Lutheran Church in Chile. While there are those who merely want to replace what has been lost, there are others—including the pastors—who are preparing to re-think their parish responsibilities and build for the future.

TALK ABOUT PRAYER

PRAYER BEGINS WITH GOD and not with ourselves. This is the fact of fundamental importance when we are thinking about prayer. A great deal of talk about prayer and a good deal of writing about it is beside the mark because it ignores this fact. Unfortunately, in our selfconscious, man-centered age, it is only too easy to be interested in prayer, to be ready to discuss it at length in a study group, to read books about it, and to get no further. Any spark of genuine desire for it is then stifled in the barren atmosphere engendered by endless discussion and fruitless reading.

This frivolous attitude toward prayer—as though it were an interesting psychological experience—prevents us from learning to pray. Even when we are in earnest about it, we often make no progress because we are too engrossed in ourselves, too anxious to watch our reactions, too ignorant of the true meaning of prayer. It is fatally easy to be regarded as a "very religious" person, and yet to be absorbed in what *we* think, what *we* believe, what *we* want to know and to feel, that we cannot even see the object of prayer. We have not begun to see that all that matters is that God should be at the very center of our lives, and that his will should be done, and done as far as possible through us. —OLIVE WYON: "Prayer"—Fortress Books (Muhlenberg)



Witnesses with Paint Brush

TWELVE TEENAGERS FROM NINE STATE PAID FOR THEIR TRIP TO NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA, TO SPEND PART O THEIR SUMMER VACATION IN A MENTA HOSPITAL AND PAINT A PICKET FENC

BY MARGARET MANLEY

THE YOUNG GIRL in the car looked back at the sprawling hospital grounds she was leaving behind. "There's one word I'll never use again," she said: "Crazy."

The others in the car nodded gravely. In 16 days they had learned more about life and the delicate balance of the human mind than other people may learn in a lifetime. They had come from Florida, Michigan, Indiana, New York and from five other states to Norristown, Pennsylvania, paying their own way. They were young—15 to 18 years old—12 teenagers who had set aside two-and-a-half weeks of their summer vacation to live, work and play with people the world call insane.

The scene was the Luther League Work Camp at Norristown State Hospital; the project: to paint a fence; the objective: to teach young people how to put their faith into practice.

Ten girls and two boys had picked the mental hospital as first choice out of seven work camps offered to Luther Leaguers this year. Most of them were on their own for the first time in their lives. Th didn't know each other and they h never before met their project lead Pastor John Stump. They were bubbli over with joy at their great adventu And all 12 were afraid.

THEY KNEW that work camps me manual labor. The Luther League America plunges its youth right into t middle of tension areas. Work camps a supposed to promote community livi based on Christian love.

At the start the 12 did not know wh they were to do or how any of the things the LLA folders talk about wou happen to them. They were practic however. They set about making frien within the group. Here's an entry fro the log:

"Tuesday, July 12—After supper v met at the Volunteer Services Buildi for briefings by Miss Ernestine Chamb lain, Volunteer Services Director, and M Carl DeCicco, Recreational Direct They told us what we'de be doing and wi

nd how. Pastor Stump told us we were art of a pilot project which, if successful, would be continued. No other LLA ork camp has ever been held at a mental hospital."

If the work campers were wondering bout what was going to happen to themselves and how to treat the people and patients in the hospital, the hospital staff nd, more important, the patients themselves must have done some wondering oo.

Pastor John Stump, shepherding his charges across the grounds to the employee cafeteria, wondered as well. He knew that young people have had a "poor press" in our day, and he wondered just what kind of an impression they were making. He later said that the group felt like interlopers who were on display that first day.

FROM THE LOG: "Wednesday, July 13 —Up and active at 6:30 A.M.! . . . We rode the hospital bus to the picnic grounds to get our first look at our work camp project: painting the picnic grounds fence. Our visions of a darling little picket fence disappeared as we viewed the seven-foot-high fence. It is the biggest, longest, most unpainted fence we've ever seen! Ten years ago it was painted in five weeks by three professional painters."

But Pastor John, whose warcry became "Ready, CHARGE!", soon found the 12 had every intention of working hard. The hospital staff members who helped plan the project were dubious when they heard that most campers would be girls. Even Pastor Stump wondered when he first saw the fence. It took four whole days just to brush old dust and paint away with wire brushes.

From the log: "This fence painting is more than a trivial project, because the hospital's biggest event of the year is an annual picnic for all the patients. Everyone in the hospital who can get there will see our efforts. And the hospital is composed of 4,600 patients and 1,200 staff members."

Since 1955, over 700 teenagers from United Lutheran churches have taken part in LLA work camps. They have become part of important projects in the church's social ministry. They have worked in inter-racial congregations and agencies, inner city churches, homes for the aged and children. They have helped promote Spanish-American relations in the southwest, have packed clothing for overseas relief, have spread gallons of paint on walls and fences, have neither spared their blistered hands nor their weary muscles. And they've had fun doing it.

Work camps expose youth to problems of society. Campers become deeply involved with the church's concern to speak to these problems and help solve them.

The LLA work camp program is a small drop in an ocean of problems. But it's a drop. . . . It serves a purpose. It puts youth squarely in front of the society in which we live and says: This is your world. It's your job to help make it a better place to live in.

Arthur O. F. Bauer, LLA executive secretary

The 12 were soon to become acquainted with some of the people they were helping, patients and staff. The yellow bus rattled to a stop as they worked at the fence. It disgorged nine women patients who had been assigned to help with the fence. The 12 were shy and anxious. They only smiled and the braver ones said hello.

It was a hot day and patients were under heavy sedation. They worked for a brief spell, then dropped down in the shade and went to sleep. The youngsters had been told by Miss Chamberlain that they would get to know some of the patients, perhaps even become friends with them. The first impression was not good.

BUT THINGS CHANGED. Life in a mental hospital came into clearer focus as the leaguers met with staff executives and toured the buildings. They found out tha weaving a rug in occupational therap can be medicine for a patient. The care fully landscaped grounds with its red bric buildings looked just like a college cam pus! Only a few buildings used for th most serious cases were locked.

Doctors, attendants and patients wer hard to keep apart. Many of the peopl working at the hospital were themselve patients. One day Pastor Stump wa mistaken for a patient. The lines betwee healers and those to be healed wer blurred.

The youngsters got used to it. The attitude changed. Patients were no longe to be feared but to be befriended. Th log said: "It required the revamping c our entire attitude to make it possible . . and it happened without our knowledge.

Each evening after dinner the wor

LEAGUERS AT INFORMAL MEETING WITH DR. ALFRED NOYES
When past meets future, a spirited encounter

campers gathered on the porch of the activities building. Pastor Stump led devotions, and the group candidly discussed their relationships toward patients, the hospital, each other.

They studied Acts, found themselves talking about racial prejudice and miracles. During the second week patients began gathering in the rocking chairs at the other end of the porch to listen.

The education continued, on both sides. The 12 listened to a panel composed of hospital superintendent Dr. William P. Camp, Assistant Superintendent Kremens, three other psychiatrists. Then they asked questions.

They wanted to know more than surface facts about mental illness. Interviews were arranged with Dr. Book, the hospital pathologist, and with Dr. Lipton, head of the hospital's psychology department.

AS THEY BECAME more sure of themselves, the 12 entered into patient activities. They attended a polka party in the geriatrics building and were delighted with a 90-year-old who had just recently learned to dance. "And he's practically a professional already!"

One of the girls confessed that she had been saying hello to patients she met from a sense of duty. That was changed now. The patients were so grateful and so friendly that her "hello" and her smile were genuine. The others looked at Jean admiringly. Her quiet interest seemed to make patients' shyness melt away.

From the log: "It flows into all our relationships with the people we meet here and with each other—or is this all just a part of the Luther League Work Camp spirit?"

But mornings were always work.

From the log: "Friday, July 22—Paint, paint and more paint. Just ask Rita; she kicked the bucket, and got paint, so help me, in her hair."

"Saturday, July 23—We painted . . . and painted . . . and painted . . . eight hours! But it's all done! We painted 2,412 pickets on two sides, plus the edges and bracing boards. We were even painting piggy-back, trying to get those tops.

When we finished we celebrated by painting Linda's and Rita's shoes."

IT HAD TAKEN almost two weeks. Pastor Stump estimated that each of the 12 spent 40 work hours on the job. They had him to help them, plus the women patients who came regularly.

Help had also come from another quarter. Luther Leaguers from Norristown caught the work camp spirit after they entertained the visitors at a party, came in twos and threes to join the painters.

Pastor Stump estimated that they had spread about 60 gallons of paint that weighed more than 300 pounds. The 12 gleefully multiplied it into more impressive figures: Their brushes and their aching arms had painted 4,500,880 square inches of fence.

Threading through the two weeks were other highlights that helped take the tedium from the painting. So far as project leader John Stump knows Norristown Hospital's work camp is the only one in which the sponsoring institution has refused to allow campers to pay for their meals.

With this big bonus in the budget the 12 spent happy times sightseeing at Valley Forge, touring the historic shrines in Philadelphia, spent a whole day in New York City.

WORK CAMP continued until July 28. The picnic for the patients got rained out. Somehow, by this time showing off the pickets didn't matter much. Instead the 12 helped move the picnic indoors, served food, entertained their new friends with their songs, helped with games.

Their experience was almost ended and they were searching themselves now to find what it all meant. They made some startling discoveries. They hated to leave. They had new friends among people they had thought of as being terribly different. And they knew each other better than they'd ever known anyone, even friends they'd had all their lives at home. In two weeks only! They realized with surprise.

There's nothing wrong with a person who is mentally ill, they knew now. "It's just a sickness, like a heart attack or any other serious disease."

DOZENS of patients told Pastor Stump how much they would miss the 12. The hospital staff would miss them too. "They are such a friendly bunch," they said, "and so happy." Not one unpleasant incident had marred the whole camping period.

The night before the camp ended the 12 met Dr. Alfred Noyes, former superintendent of the hospital. Now in his eighties this dedicated, frail gentleman who still lives on the grounds talked quietly to the group about the hospital, its past and future. The log notes: "Some stayed on to talk with Dr. Noyes. It was a fascinating way to end our stay at the hospital."

AND THEN it was the end.

"Thursday, July 28—This is the day—we're leaving. . . . We said good-bye and Norristown Work Camp is over. Work Camp—after 2½ weeks of it, what is it? Fresh air and prayer and exercise; pain and sightseeing and religion; discussion and service and ice cream at Baron's; mental illness and singing and bull sessions; people—people, all kinds; ideas, some brand new and some reversed from the old; new spirit and new understanding and new calluses too; this is Work Camp for us.

"We want to tell the world about it—how can we?

"We were so close—so 'together.' It is over—but our 'togetherness' is a kind that doesn't end."

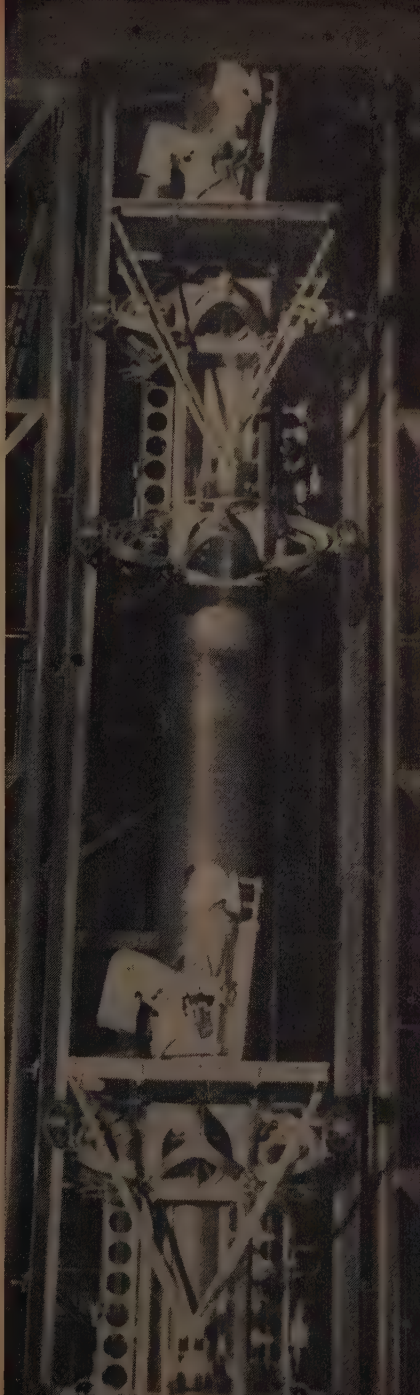
The UPS and DOWNS of Sgt. Bosley

Lutheran Bill Bosley can claim to be one of America's most "shook-up" testers

By Robert L. Parrish

A man who will thrust himself into extreme danger day in and day out is either a fool or a man of strong faith. Bill Bosley of the Air Research and Development Command's Wright Air Development Division at Dayton, Ohio, has faith.

He's a professional Air Force man whose dedication to his work and faith earned him the title of Outstanding Airman of the Year. The quiet, unassuming 33-year-old veteran with 16 - years of military service received this national recognition over 17,000 other men in the



Bosley riding 30-foot vertical accelerator (photographed in time exposure) during one of his regular tests of Air Force Research equipment for space flight training.

Air Force command that is responsible for research and development of all Air Force aerospace, ballistic missile, aircraft, communication and weapon systems.

Bill Bosley is a skilled electrical technician who submits to experiments designed to test new mechanical equipment needed in the preparation for space flights. Bill is also a devout Lutheran who practices his religious beliefs 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

As the Air Research and Development Command's Airman of the Year, Senior Master Sergeant William J. Bosley will be an official representative to the annual Air Force Association Convention in San Francisco next month (Sept. 19 to 25).

WHEN BILL GRADUATED from Seipp Vocational High School in Baltimore in 1943, he volunteered for service with the U.S. Navy. At that time the six-foot, two-inch, 200-pound sergeant hardly regarded military service as a lifelong profession. He enlisted, he says, "merely to do my small part to help clean up the mess of World War II."

While working under heavy Japanese aerial attack to keep electrical power units to three hospital operating rooms on Okinawa functioning properly, Bosley looked forward to the day he would again be called mister.

But at the end of hostilities the Fleet Marine medical unit to which he was attached was sent to Nagasaki, Japan, where, in addition to the ailments of occupation forces, it tended the needs of many women and children — ill-starred victims of the atomic bomb.

IT WAS THEN, with the growing realization that U.S. military forces could be as humanitarian in time of peace as they were lethal in time of war, that Navy Electrician's Mate First Class Bosley decided to remain in the service. "It suddenly dawned on me that the service was ideally fitted to serve not only the interests of science, but the interests of freedom throughout the world," he says.

Re-enlisting in the Navy, he returned to the United States only briefly before sailing off again for the Pacific to participate in the initial series of atomic tests at Bikini Atoll.

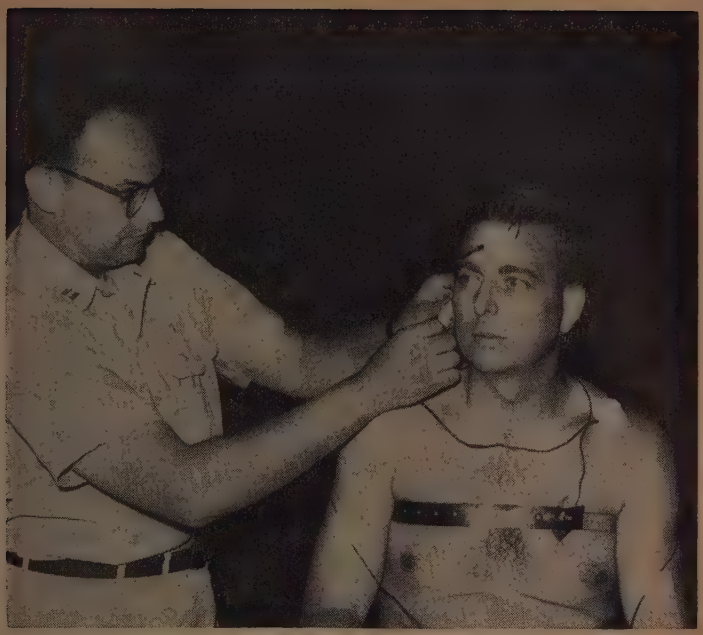
Following that project he returned to the U.S. to become an electrical instructor at Norfolk, Virginia, and get married to Betty Ann Loomis of Washington, D. C., also a Lutheran. When Bill, Jr., arrived on the scene in 1950 Bosley took a new look at his chosen profession.

"I was sure that the service was right for me, because it gave me the feeling of doing something for humanity," he says. "But at the same time, I felt I owed it to my family to be with them as much as possible rather than cruising all over the world."

So, at the end of his Navy enlistment in November, 1952, he joined the U.S. Air Force.

AFTER TOURS OF DUTY at Bolling Air Force Base, D. C., and Sondrestrom, Greenland, Sergeant Bosley reported to Wright Air Development Division and was tagged for the task of installing a proposed "vertical accelerator" test machine, at that time still at the manufacturer's plant in New York.

The vertical accelerator is a unique, 30-foot high device designed to study human endurance to the effects of vibration such as would be encountered in low-level, high-speed flight, or on skip-in re-entry into the earth's atmosphere. By controlling electrical input, the machine carriage can be made to bounce erratically, carrying a man up and down in the blink of an eye, exerting pressures several times the force of gravity.



BOSLEY IS READIED FOR VIBRATION TEST
Wired to measure the shock

After completing the installation job at the Wright Air Development Division's Aerospace Medical Laboratory, Bosley was given the dubious honor of being the first man to be strapped into the scientific "bouncer." During the months that followed, he and other volunteers took increasingly more severe rides to determine man's tolerance to stress.

They learned, for instance, that when a man was rocketed 10 feet up, 20 feet down and 10 feet upward again in the space of one brief second, he underwent pressures that caused chest and stomach areas to resonate at six to ten cycles a second—the limit that could be withstood safely at 1.7 times the force of gravity.

DURING THE THREE YEARS that the vertical accelerator has been in operation, Bosley has been vibrated in every experiment. He also has participated in countless tests conducted on other shaking devices to insure the future safety of the first U.S. aerospace men to soar beyond the presently limiting confines of the atmosphere.

He was a test subject in the equilibrium chair long before that cockpit-like seat on the end of a madly vibrating arm was used to help evaluate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Project Mercury astronauts. He has been "shook up" in a vertically vibrated pilot chair and on theoretical interplanetary travel space couches—all in the interests of science, and all part of a routine day's work for professional airman Bill Bosley. To him, risks are nothing new.

Besides being exposed to enemy fire,

he has faced countless hazards. In Greenland, he was once called to investigate an electrical line pole that was smoking. It carried two of the base's four primary feeder lines and its loss would have cut the power supply in half. Bosley climbed the smoking pole to make the repairs. When the pole burst into flames around him he snuffed the blaze with a hand extingusher.

At the same base, Bill shinnied a 600-foot global communications transmitter tower in biting, sub-zero cold and worked with bare hands to relight navigational warning lights.

It was not alone his willingness to risk his life that earned Bosley the ARDC's award. His electrical engineering knowledge played a large part in his selection. By designing and installing a safety impact device on the vertical accelerator he lessened chances of injury to himself and other test subjects who ride it.

He also developed a special chair with an inlet and outlet valve to be attached to the mouth of a subject undergoing vibration tests to measure respiration; created a means of holding the left arm level with the heart while making direct arterial blood measurements under vibration; and has continually worked to advance his already extensive knowledge of his job through off-duty courses.

An accomplished public speaker, the sergeant is frequently asked to arrange and present the research programs with which he works to visiting groups of scientific and engineering "eggheads."

In the words of Major General Stanley T. Wray, until recently commander of the Wright Air Development Division, Sergeant Bosley's contributions have helped advance "the basic knowledge which enables the Air Force to safeguard the health and lives of its pilots and aircrews. They also add to man's capabilities in terms of manned space flight."

As devoted to his family as he is to his work, Bosley spends as much time with his wife and son as a crowded duty schedule will allow. Working at home on facets of projects with which he is concerned during the day, he still finds time to take care of household maintenance, build shortwave radio sets and help 10-year-old Bill, Jr., build missile models.

The family attends religious services regularly, either at the Lutheran church near their home in Xenia, Ohio, or at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Chapel.

Someone once said, "A dedicated man may accomplish much, but a man with faith can move mountains." Combine dedication and faith and you have a good summation of Outstanding Airman of the Year Bill Bosley.

✠

A disconsolate age such as ours, impoverished by its obsession with mathematics, physics, chemistry, and all the natural sciences that have produced the fireworks of Hiroshima, needs once more to have its imagination fired by this vision of victory that vindicates both the holiness and the love of God in the face of all the world's fathomless cruelty, injustice, and bitter wrong. This is not opium to dull the senses of the oppressed to their present sorry plight, and to placate them with the promise of pie in the sky by and by; this is simply the promise of God to sustain and empower all who recognize that this life is tragic unless there is that "beyond tragedy" in the resurrection and the new heaven and the new earth.

—Martin J. Heinecken in *Beginning and End of the World* (Muhlenberg)

HELP WANTED

IF YOU WERE WRITING a Help-Wanted ad to get the best qualified man as leader of today's complicated national and international situation, what qualities would you list? What kind of a man do we need? Everyone, from local voter to foreign dictator, has been trying to help us choose the next President of the United States. Civic-minded citizens know the need for leadership. It isn't a new need. Many centuries ago the old prophet Ezekiel spoke of his nation's troubles and said: "I looked for a man to fill the breach but could not find one." From his day to ours, people advertise: "Help wanted."

TODAY'S LEADER must certainly be a man of character. The times require emotional maturity, the ability to understand the interplay of many forces and the patient wisdom to pursue a course of action. We want men who can't be pushed around.

Listen to the politicians proclaim the virtues of various candidates, and over and over again they repeat this need for integrity. The men who head opposing political forces in the world are leaders too. If democracy is to have the leadership required it must produce an aristocracy of character. These are the men who don't judge people by artificial standards, nor listen to the applause meters in the present audience. They have a sense of the ultimate truth and refuse to sacrifice honor for tawdry success. Our generation has its Help Wanted ads out for such men.

ANY LEADER WORTH his salt makes it easier for others to follow. He isn't just there. He creates the situations where it is possible for others to express their best selves. If every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man, then nations also reflect the imaginative leadership of either a saint or a devil.

Among a thousand other virtues, today's leader must communicate an idea. It isn't enough that he be a thinker; he ought to be one whose thoughts lift the meaning of every man. It isn't enough for him to be honest with himself; he must create the climate for honesty. It isn't enough that he be virtuous; his virtue must create the desire for virtue.

LEADERS OF THIS STATURE don't spring forth full grown. They grow up. They are educated. They are inspired. They are encouraged. They are developed. In a sense we describe ourselves as we describe the quality of leadership demanded by our times. Our own households, our schools, our churches, our playgrounds and our businesses create the leadership we have.

God gives us men of character, of creative imagination and of inspiring leadership when we are willing to sustain these virtues in our own households.

—RALPH W. LOEW

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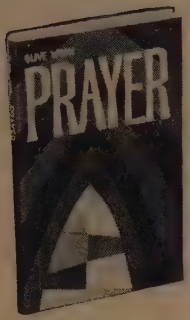

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FIVE MAKE A FAMILY

There's Always a Volunteer

WE'VE HAD a washing party at church —wall washing. The whole church interior needs a paint job, and the hope is that the cost can be met by the slight surplus in this year's budget and by provision in the next budget. In the meantime, the assembly hall needs a coat of paint.

This is the room that is most used. The Sunday school meets here for opening and closing program each Sunday, some classes meet here, the many groups, committees, and clubs of the church use it, and sometimes it is used by community groups.

ONE EVENING the church council met in the assembly hall. Pastor Ittel and Pastor Hanson met with the group to present some fall plans. When they had finished their presentation and the discussion was general, one of the councilmen, Mr. Anderson, said to the men, "See that square on the wall beside the platform?"

He pointed to a light-colored square, about four feet by four. It stood out from the darker and dirtier (let's be honest) wall surrounding it. "Know why that light space is there?" he asked.

"I suppose a big picture . . . or perhaps a chart . . . hung there," one man observed.

"Wasn't that where the Sunday school attendance graph hung?" another asked.

PASTOR ITTEL smiled at Mr. Anderson. "I know the answer," he said. "That's a place where the wall has been washed."

Exclamations of surprise from the group. "I don't believe it!" "You're kidding!" "Who did the laundry job?"

"I washed that square last night," M Anderson said. "I wanted all of us to s how much this room needs a wash-dow The painting can wait until we have t funds to do the whole interior. But th room . . . !"

He waved his hand. There was smudge around the whole room at t three-to-five-foot level, caused by childr leaning against the walls, little childre hands smearing the walls, backs of fol ing chairs rubbing the walls. The wa seemed clean near the ceiling, but th darkened gradually as they reached t level of human contact.

"I really had not noticed it before Dan told me that night when he return from the meeting. "The walls do loo shoddy."

"Did the dramatic clean spot again the soiled wall have any effect?" I aske

"Not at first. We all tut-tutted a said mild nothings. Then Bill Detra said that we couldn't leave that star staring, clean square on the wall.

"That's what started us. One man sa the front wall would have to be washe because everyone sat facing that squa and the platform. Someone said the oth walls were even more soiled because pe ple brushed against them more . . ."

I LAUGHED. "So . . . you're going have a wall-washing party some evening

"Yes. That's the only solution. T council talked about hiring someone to it, or paying the custodian an extra f to do it. Finally, we decided to do ourselves and save the money toward t future paint job."

"Who's going to work?" I asked. "You . for one . . ."

"Yes. And Pastor Hanson offered to lp. He says he doesn't have enough ıysical exercise. And Bill Detrand, of urse. And I'll talk with Charlie Mawn some evening. He'll help, I'm sure. bout five men on the council volunered, and maybe five others in the conegation will volunteer when they hear e plan."

"Maybe Pete would go over with you? e did the bathroom walls for me. And d a good job. Will there be food?"

Dan seemed surprised at the change of bject. "I suppose so."

"Then Pete will be willing to help. offee for the men. Sodas for the boys."

"That's a good idea. Coffee, I mean. 'e think we can do the job in one eveng. Some, like myself, can come fairly ırly, others can't come till later. But if e have everything ready—ladders, pails, eaning equipment, we can finish by idnight. So we'll need a lunch."

DAN HESITATED, looked at me as if tryg to judge my mood. "We thought . . . iis is where the wives come in . . ."

I raised my hand. "Don't tell me. Let ıe guess. Yes, I'll be glad to contribute ood or time or both."

"I knew you would. Pastor Hanson ıid his wife would make the coffee. We ll said she should not do it alone. So I olunteered your help."

"And I suppose Bill Detrand volunered Doris as a helper? You men are so onfident!"

"We know our wives, that's all."

"What's the date?"

"Next Wednesday. No meetings that night and several of the men were free to work. I must get our seven-foot step ladder from Mr. Wagner. He borrowed it to do some tree-pruning. Say . . . maybe he'd like to help."

"If he's free that night, he probably would. And that would mean that Mrs. Wagner might help with the food. Is Mrs. Hanson taking charge?"

"I think so. I told Pastor Hanson you would call his wife. No one's really in charge. Nothing to do but provide coffee and maybe sandwiches or cake."

"Sandwiches and cake don't appear by magic," I said tartly. "Some of you will be working for five-six hours. You'll be hungry. Say there are ten men. That will take at least thirty sandwiches, three or four cakes, pickles, cookies, crackers, cheese, coffee, tea, sodas . . ." I mumbled to myself, making a mental list for my telephone conversation with Mrs. Hanson.

"Hey—we'll not be *that* hungry."

"I know it. But look what you've eaten since you came home from council meeting!"

WE HAD BEEN talking in the kitchen as Dan had a late snack. On the table . . . a milk carton, the last crumbs of a cake, a heel of cheese, a box of crackers, mustard, dill pickles. Coffee was perking on the stove.

Dan looked guilty. "I suppose we will need a little snack. Washing walls is hard work."

That's how the walls of the assembly room were washed. As Pastor Ittel said when he viewed the resulting clean walls, "What would the church do without volunteers?"

THOSE WHO SEEK GOD will find Heaven, but those who seek Heaven may miss finding God.—FRED H. LINDEMANN in *The Sermon and the Propers, Vol. III* (Concordia)

WORSHIP NOTEBOOK

VESPERS (PART 4) — THE LESSON

I WAS ONCE ASKED to call on a man who had been told he was dying. He hadn't, by his own admission, been in church since his youth. Conspicuously placed on a nearby table was a Bible.

It was the sort of scene almost every pastor has faced. The man said, "I've tried to lead a good life, and I read my Bible." I picked up the book. The pages stuck together as if it were new, yet the engraving on the cover indicated that he had received it twenty years before. Obviously the book hadn't been read.

The church continues to urge people to "Read your Bible!" But I sometimes think that the only scripture the average person "reads" is that which is read to him when he goes to church. The Bible, in spite of charts graphing increasing sales, is an unknown land to most people.

IF THIS is the situation in many homes, the church has a lot of cramming to do in one or two hours a week. It's something like the student who only goes to lectures but never opens a book in library or dorm. Unless he stays awake during the professor's lectures he's not going to pass the course.

If you and others come to a place because you have an interest or even a curiosity about someone or something, you're going to want to learn about the subject. And since there is a record available of the actions of God in history, that record should be read.

That's the way it was in the ancient Jewish practice. Always there were appointed lessons from the Law and the Prophets. These were prescribed and were not to be omitted. In addition the leader was free to select additional lesso pertinent to the occasion.

THE CHURCH in its early life follow the same practice. What we today kn as the Old Testament was the Bible the church in its infancy. Selections we read from it, particularly in the light the church's assurance that its prophe words had been fulfilled in Jesus Chri

But the church was not content to st there. It was also important to hear t more recent record. Each new gene tion was removed a bit further from t events surrounding the life of Jesus. Wh had at one time been an oral traditi came to be put down on paper.

Moreover, there were the copies letters which had been written by t apostles to the infant congregatio These were of value and new Christia could profit from the wisdom of th record. As a political convention tak time out of its schedule of business to he the words of an elder statesman, so t church appointed a place in its worsh to hear the words of the fathers.

Somewhat later, after the church h determined the content of what it w later to call the Bible, it was inevitab that a series of lessons should be a pointed for the weekly and even da assemblies of the congregations.

BY THE Middle Ages the series h become fixed. In the monasteries effo were made to insure that the entire Bib be read through during each year. Th for example, one finds a schedule su as this:

Septuagesima to Palm Sunday—Ger sis-Judges.

Holy Week—Isaiah and Lamentations.
Easter to Pentecost—Epistles, Acts, nd Revelation.
Pentecost to Advent—I Samuel—sther, Ruth, the Wisdom of Solomon, e Apocrypha.
Advent to Epiphany—Isaiah, Jeremiah, aniel.
Epiphany to Septuagesima—Ezekiel, e minor Prophets, and Job.

With the increasing importance atched to saints' days, many of which ere commemorations of Christians who d lived far removed from apostolic mes, it was inevitable that stories and gends should be read commemorating em also. The trouble with this practice as that it placed pious legends on a par ith scripture.

THE REFORMATION made a clean sweep the lectionaries (that is, the lists of e appointed lessons). Only Holy Scripre was to be used, and in many places is did not mean those books known as e Apocrypha which in Protestant bles are a part of the Old Testament. he Reformers were eager to have the riptures read thoroughly. Luther, for ample, in his German Mass of 1526 ys down some specific suggestions for ading of scripture as a part of worship.

With us today, the most familiar lesns are those which are read at the Serve. They are the appointed Old Testaent Lesson, the Epistle, and the Gospel, d each is intended to fit the feast or ly day of the church year to which it assigned. But even with the lessons ppointed for the Service, assuming that parish observes every Sunday and holy y of the calendar, there is much more ripture to be read.

That is why the church has appointed rather full lectionary for Matins and espers (pages 280 and 281 of SBH). It assumes of course that these are extra services, services which will be attended by the people *in addition* to regular attendance at the Service. Were a person to be so fortunate as to belong to a parish that observes all the days of the calendar with both the Service and Matins and Vespers, and if that person were faithfully to attend all of those services, he would hear in the course of a year almost the entire Bible.

ALTHOUGH this section of Vespers is entitled the Lesson, it assumes (note the rubrics on pages 143 and 276, also the fact that on pages 280 and 281 there are two lessons appointed for both Matins and Vespers) that more than one lesson will be read. And it is desirable if a parish desires to restore these minor services that it follow the appointed lectionaries. This is no time for capricious selection of lessons.

At the conclusion of each lesson, the following response is sung or said: "O Lord, have mercy upon us. ℟. Thanks be to God." (*To be continued*)

—EDGAR S. BROWN, JR.

PERSONAL PROBLEM CLINIC

By EARL S. RUDISILL

Husband wanted

QUESTION: I am a widow, 37 years old, with a twelve-year-old child. We attend church regularly, and I am a Sunday school teacher. After a long illness and much care my husband died several years ago. We nursed him devotedly and now miss him a great deal. Greta has great

need of a father. I needed Ben's affection so much. My parents had an unhappy marriage.

Our only interest, aside from my job and Greta's school and music, is church. But in a small community everyone knows everyone. There is no man in our church who could be considered eligible. Am I wrong in desiring to remarry? But how does one go about meeting members of the opposite sex without being forward? I don't want to feel sorry for myself, but this loneliness is terribly depressing.

REPLY: Your desire to remarry is commendable. Your prospects at your age are fair. Of course, you know that the prospects are better in the twenties. Your chances as a widow, however, are better than those of a spinster. No one, however, can give assurance that romance will come or that a marriage will result. A great deal will depend on you.

1) Give special attention to your appearance and manner. This is always important. It tends to keep one more youthful. Until people know more about us they are likely to judge by appearance, bearing, and speech.

2) Be friendly, welcome attention from the right kind of men, but don't appear over-bold. Always remember you are a Christian church member.

3) Be seen at places and doings where there are both men and women, such as civic and church organizations, book clubs, or any other groups of good reputation.

4) When in the company of a man be good company and help him to enjoy being with you. Have something to say. Show good humor. Such traits will help him to feel that he wants to see you again.

5) Talk over your problem wi several good friends, both men a women. Ask them to treat the matt confidentially, but to help you me suitable men. Your pastor may be ab to help—or perhaps some other paste Ministers are familiar with this pro lem and will help when they can.

6) Be patient and don't give u Ask God's guidance. Time may required. One cannot be certain th anything will happen, but there is hop and the harder and more intelligen you work on it the better will be t chances.

Youth

QUESTION: How does it happen th some boys and girls—perhaps most them—up to a certain point are indiff ent or antipathetic to the opposite sex, a then overnight become "smitten," "lo sick," and can hardly talk about anythi else? They seem to expect parents "change over" just as suddenly.

REPLY: In the early years childr play together without any particu awareness of the other sex *per se*. D ing childhood they step-by-step co to discern the difference and somew more slowly they acquire an und standing of the significance of other sex. In later childhood th develops a kind of repugnance betwe them, but it slowly shades into a po tive interest—generally screened by continued show of disinterest.

One mother remarked, "They interested but it's a sin to admit Then rather suddenly the slowly veloping, but hidden, interest is ope shown or admitted. Parents should aware of the slow process and be rea to adjust their attitudes and express in ways that are appropriate.

BOOKS

SMALL BOOK—BIG SUBJECT

Marriage. By Harold Haas. Muhlenberg ess. 56 pages. $1.

For an author to deal with a subject as ulticolored and complicated as marriage 56 pages is a brave undertaking. This the first in the Muhlenberg Press series of Fortress Books," small volumes on subjects first-rate importance. Dr. Haas has made admirable beginning.

Chapters are: "Marriage and the Family Transition," "Male and Female," "Sex," Marriage," "Divorce," "Responsible Parent-ood," and "Vocation."

The author has marshalled up the facts d figures. He speaks from an excellent ackground of experience and on-the-job sight. (He is executive secretary of the LC Board of Social Missions.) It is most freshing to note the application of Bible uths to life today.

Transition in modes of transportation has eatly affected the family. "How much of r family economic and recreational life kes the form it does because of the ex-tence of the automobile?" Family controls a century ago are now sharply curtailed—en the asking of the father for the hand daughter in marriage.

There is a real paradox in that, although arriage is riding an unprecedented pop-arity crest, the breakdown of the family also atop its own pinnacle. In dealing ith "Male and Female" Dr. Haas em-asizes that "to be man or woman means be different but complementary." Often e hear of the differences between the sexes ther than how they can complement and d one another.

Sex, in spite of all the "out in the open" nversations is still grossly misunderstood, ismanaged, and muddied. It can and ould express the highest union in the nds of marriage . . . the two shall be ne." The writer's frank and straightforward marks here are meaningful to the average ader. A listing of causes of family break-down (by divorce, desertion or a psychological wedge within the home) appears to be basic. The author deals adequately with birth control, quoting various church bodies and their stands. The conclusion deals with three words: witness, love and forgiveness. To apply these to marriage as Christians is to bring about the harmony God intended.

ROBERT J. STOUT
Waco, Texas

RELIGION IS UP-TO-DATE

Religion, Science and Mental Health. New York University Press. 107 pages. $3.

In November 1957 the newly founded Academy of Religion and Mental Health conducted its first symposium in Harriman, New York. Participants were physicians, sociologists, anthropologists, and clergymen. This small but exceedingly stimulating volume presents some of the formal papers read at the meeting and the discussions which followed.

This book could not have been published some years ago; in fact, such a conference could not have been held during the heyday of behavioristic psychology. The social sciences had to take a new look at religion and they discovered, to their surprise, that religion is very much alive today. As Prof. O. Hobart Mowrer pointed out, "The behavioral sciences are currently in crisis and are being influenced more by religion than the other way around. . . . The old reductionist cliche that 'man is nothing but . . .' has reached an impasse and there is a new consideration of the nature of man."

A vigorous denial that religion is infantile, wishful thinking is voiced by Dr. Gregory Zilboorg. In one of the finest passages in the book, he states his personal faith:

"What's wrong with our being dependent on God like children? To give ourselves completely, with the complete faith with which an infant gives himself to the mother or father—this is a pattern of infancy, but it is not infantile."

A good deal of the discussion centered around the role of the clergy in counseling. The clergymen present were modest in the evaluation of their own counseling and inclined to lean heavily on the contribution of the mental health professionals. The psychologists themselves brought out the fact that the clergy, "whether they like it or not, are on the firing line of mental health." One doctor put it in these words, "Therapy is everybody's business and everybody engages in it. Some of the best therapists I know are bartenders."

Scientists and theologians do not speak in the same terms, and this difference was not only obvious to the participants at the conference who struggled for communication but it is evident to the reader. It was felt, however, that it was more a difference of form than of substance. Present-day psychotherapy must concern itself more with alienation and reconciliation than with the former concepts of repression and release. It is the significant task of religion to provide the substance which will be meaningful to the alienated man of the 20th century.

Greensburg, Pa. CARL J. SCHINDLER

EXPLAINING PRAYER

Prayer. By Olive Wyon. Muhlenberg Press. 68 pages. $1.

This little book, one of the first four of the "Fortress Books," is a gem and measures up to the aim of these books—simplicity.

After quoting and elaborating upon the statement that there is nothing more powerful than prayer, the author maintains, and substantiates her claim from Scripture, that all prayer has its origin not in ourselves but in God. Every prompting to prayer is induced by the Holy Spirit. And every one of our prayers is a response to that call of God. The recognition of this fact releases us from tension and puts us at his disposal —the real aim of prayer. When this relationship is established we are "praying at every moment, whether by acceptance of the duty of the moment or by a momentary act of loving worship."

Dr. Wyon maintains that the reading of religious books, meditation and Bible are excellent ways in which God may to us and whereby we may fix our th upon him. She emphasizes very str that prayer and life must be integrated begin with prayer but we dare neve there. In this, Christ is our best exa His prayer and his life were one.

We must "be" before we can "do." must have love before we can give. Christians we are called to love the world—the whole human family. F over the world there is not only the pr of physical hunger and the threat of fa there is a famine of love, a famine spirit."

The book closes with "A Suggested of Prayer for Daily Use" for mornin evening. In it preparation, dedication, ship, gratitude, penitence, and interc are stressed.

GEORGE J. BAIS

New Kensington, Pa.

THEOLOGY OF POLITICS

Reinhold Niebuhr on Politics. Edited by R. Davis and Robert C. Good. Scribners pages. $6.50.

Reinhold Niebuhr has reached the when more books about him are being lished than books he writes himself. book is in between, since it is com entirely of Niebuhr's writings, but se and organized according to a patter signed by the skillful editors.

In 40 years of writing, political pro have been one of the major concerns o Niebuhr, and he has boldly attacked in terms of his basic theological ins Such writing is scattered through 16 books and hundreds of random a published in magazines. The editors quarried this large assortment for repr tative and enduring exhibits.

Niebuhr has been the major proph our time (and of much former time meeting head-on the questions of the na in terms of the Christian gospel. F survey of the full range and depth o prophecies, this is the book. G. E.

book round-up . . . . daily devotions

Innumerable Christians find it helpful read a page a day in little books of ayers and meditations, judging by the mber of such books sold each year. me of these books provide guidance in reful Bible study and others consist rgely of catchy little sermons. There is ough variety to meet the needs of all nds of people. Among the new ones e:

LUTHERAN PRAYER BOOK. By John W. berstein (*Muhlenberg Press, 146 pages. .50*). This is more far-ranging and deep- ing than most devotional handbooks. It useful for individuals or families worship- g together. A somewhat formal style of rship may be developed from the mate- ls of this book, or as informal as the rshiper may please. Writers of the pray- collected here are mostly Lutherans, m Luther to Hanns Lilje.

Basic pattern of the book is to suggest form of morning and evening devotion each day of the week, with prayers and ble readings to vary the weekly cycle ough the year. It is the sort of book ich any Christian family should have se at hand for frequent use.

FTS FROM THE LAND. By Virginia Whit- an (*Muhlenberg Press, 164 pages. $5.95*). is large, profusely illustrated book con- ts of nature meditations, arranged ac- rding to the seasons, to sharpen the read- s awareness of God's presence in the rld outdoors. It isn't a book for just any- dy, but fascinating for those who love e woods and fields.

IE KINDLED FLAME. By Rita F. Snowden *Muhlenberg Press, 127 pages. $1.50*). A ghly literate, plain-spoken Englishwoman rote these 18 brief chapters of devotional udy of First Corinthians 13. Besides the minous Bible study there are suggested emes for meditation and morning and eve- ng prayers. This is a simple and personal ok, but profound in its Christian insights.

CONFRONTING CHRIST. By Elton Trueblood (*Harper, 180 pages. $3*). "Many," says Dr. Trueblood, "want to read the Bible, but do not know how or where to begin." A starting point offered in this book is the Gospel according to Mark, divided into 60 sections, with several pages of comment and explanation regarding each section. This is a guidebook for devotional reading, not scholarly study. The purpose is not to gain expert knowledge of one part of the Bible but to learn to live nearer to Jesus.

CALM DELIGHT. By Elsie Chamberlain. (*Doubleday, 142 pages. $2.50*). "To start you thinking, perhaps praying, each day for a month" is Miss Chamberlain's purpose (she is a British Congregational minister). The themes are sophisticated ("My Native Sphere Is Dark," "The Sight of Holiness," "Dwelling in Light Eternal") and there is an anthology of devotion chosen from great Christian writers of past and present related to each theme. This is no book for begin- ners, but highly promising for one who is experienced in meditation and mystical thought.

MEETING THE TEST. By Walter L. Cook (*Abingdon, 112 pages. $1.75*). Mr. Cook talks to teen-agers in crisp every-day lan- guage in these 44 meditations. "The power to stay with it," "Have you been in a fight lately," are typical titles of these devotional readings, each with a brief prayer attached.

OURS IS THE FAITH. By Walter Dudley Cavert (*Abingdon, 256 pages. $2*). Daily devotions for six months, "to stimulate the reader's thinking about the meaning of the Christian faith and how it is to be applied to daily life." These are the easy-to-read, story- telling type of devotions, covering the full range of Christian concerns.

TIME TO PRAY. By Elmer N. Witt (*Con- cordia, 116 pages. $1*). A book of prayers and prayer ideas for youth. May be too difficult for teen-agers, but stimulating for mature Christians. Simple, direct, profound.

First Services Planned Sept. 11 by Three New Missions

By JOHN E. COOPERRIDER

CHICAGO—First services for three developing missions in the Illinois Synod are scheduled on Sept. 11, it was announced by Dr. Royal E. Lesher, synod missions secretary.

The services will be held in Quincy, West Freeport, and North Peoria. These mission fields are being developed by the Rev. James Plymire, the Rev. Paul Oye and the Rev. Richard Hansen, respectively. Work began in each area on June 1, under direction of the Board of American Missions.

New Buildings Occupied

TWO MISSION CHURCHES organized in 1957 held first services in newly completed first unit buildings on Aug. 7.

Good Shepherd Church, Prospect Heights, has an L-shaped contemporary structure costing $185,000. One arm contains the nave, pastor's study and a combination overflow room and nursery; the other is a combination social and educational building, divisible into five departments by sliding doors, with a kitchenette.

This congregation had been meeting in the Wheeling grade school since organization in April 1957. The Rev. John E. Cooperrider is the pastor.

Holy Trinity Church, in Afton, St. Louis County, Missouri, has a nave seating about 200, several Sunday school rooms and a fellowship hall accommodating about 150. All facilities are air conditioned.

Pastor Samuel W. Jensen was assisted at the services of blessing by his brother, the Rev. Claudius E. Jensen, of Omaha, Nebr., and his father, Dr. Frank E. Jensen, of Miami, Fla.

ALL COMMITTEES and several boards of the Illinois Synod will meet Sept. 13-14 at Alpine Lutheran Camp, Richmond, to plan their programs for the coming church year.

Mission pastors of the synod are holding a conference Aug. 30-31 at Alpine Camp. Speakers include Dr. Lesher, mission secretary, and D. G. Elson Ruff, editor of THE LUTHERAN.

Retreats for Lay Leaders

RETREATS for chairmen of congregational evangelism, stewardship and parish education committees will be held Oct. 8-9 at Per

Architect's drawing of recently occupied Good Shepherd Church in Prospect Heights

Marquette State Park (Southern and Central Conferences), and Oct. 22-23 at Bishop McClaren Center, Sycamore (Northern and Chicago Conferences).

Emphasis will be on the reasons for witnessing, rather than the mechanics. Leaders will be the Rev. Richard L. Peterman, stewardship secretary of the synod, and George McDonald, synodical evangelism secretary.

NORTHSIDE CHICAGO churches will hold an evangelism mission Oct. 23-27. A special feature will be an all-day conference for urban pastors on Oct. 25.

Welfare Forums Scheduled

FAMILY FORUMS sponsored by the Illinois Lutheran Welfare Association are scheduled next month in nine areas of the state. The purpose is to inform Lutherans of the current problems in the field of child care, with discussions led by professional workers and community leaders.

The schedule of forums: Good Shepherd Church, Rockford, Oct. 10; St. Matthew's Church, Galena, Oct. 11; First Church, Chadwick, Oct. 12; Grace Church, Peoria, Oct. 13; Bethlehem Church, Norris, Oct. 14; St. John's Church, Flanagan, Oct. 18; St. Peter's Church, Melvin, Oct. 19; St. John's Church, Hartsburg, Oct. 20; Zion Church, Gillespie, Oct. 21.

Lutheran Society Invites Photos Depicting "Agape"

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A Lutheran photo contest open to amateur and professional photographers was announced here by the audio-visual commission of the Lutheran Society for Worship, Music and the Arts.

The competition, for which there are no cash prizes or payments, will begin on Oct. 1, 1960, and continue through April 14, 1961. The commission said it was seeking "the unusual, the humorous, the touching, and the deeply spiritual."

"WE WANT pictures that depict the particular kind of love which is expressed in the Greek word *Agape*—the pure love of God that is expressed imperfectly through man to his fellow man and also returned to God. It is loving the unlovable, like being a 'little Christ' to your neighbor."

"It is our hope that in the process of uncovering some outstanding Lutheran camera artists," the commission said, "we will amass a valuable and inspiring collection of photographs not only to be exhibited at the next annual conference of the LSWMA, but to be made available for distribution as a collection to the various churches and institutions of our Lutheran Church in America."

Carthage to Dedicate New Kenosha Campus Site Sept. 24

CARTHAGE, ILL., July 5—Dedication and groundbreaking services for Carthage College's new, second campus will be held at Alford Park in Kenosha, Wis., on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 P.M., it was announced by Dr. Harold H. Lentz, college president.

Numerous church, educational, political and civic officials will take part in the services. The campus site is on Lake Michigan.

In the evening a dinner will be held for alumni, trustees, college advisory council members, and other visiting officials. At 8 P.M., the Carthage College Redmen will play Lake Forest College in a football game at Kenosha's Lake Front Stadium.

The grading of the new campus, landscaping, installation of utility lines, and the construction of campus roads will begin this fall. Construction of buildings will begin in the spring of 1961. They will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1962 when it is intended for the second campus to open with a freshman class of at least 300 students.

Buildings and development of the campus are expected to cost $4,266,116. More than $2,000,000 of this amount will be spent on a specially designed multiple-unit building which will house facilities for science, a library, administrative and faculty offices, classrooms, and a large auditorium.

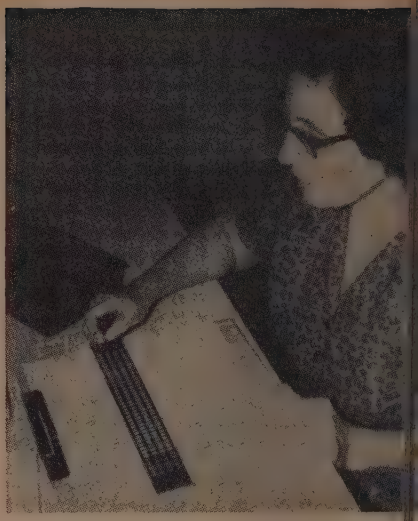
CENTRAL STATES

Farm Woman Transcribes S.S. Lessons Into Braille

AN UNUSUAL kind of Christian service is performed by Mrs. Fred Abendroth, member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in West Point, Nebraska.

Mrs. Abendroth transcribes Sunday school lessons in Braille for the blind. She took a six months' correspondence course to learn the code, under sponsorship of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod which has 300 women throughout the country enrolled in this program.

Mrs. Abendroth, a farm housewife, spends three hours a day at the work. It takes about one and a half hours to transcribe one page, and there are seven pages in each Sunday school lesson.



Mrs. Abendroth preparing Braille lessons

Lutheran Librarians Plan Microfilming of Documents

LUTHERAN LIBRARIANS, archivists, and seminary professors met in June at Northwestern Seminary, Minneapolis, to initiate a program of microfilming Lutheran historical documents to insure their preservation.

A continuation committee was elected and instructed to explore ways and means of establishing a professionally supervised program in co-operation with the National Lutheran Council, or other interested bodies. Members are:

Dr. Dorris A. Flesner, of Northwestern Seminary, chairman; Miss Alice M. Dagan, Chicago Seminary, secretary; Miss Valborg E. Bestul, Luther Seminary, St. Paul; Dr. Henry Scherer, Philadelphia Seminary; the Rev. August R. Suelflow, Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis; the Rev. Robert C. Wideraenders, pastor, Kankakee, Ill.; the Rev. William F. Goetz, archivist, the American Lutheran Church, Dubuque, Iowa.

MICHIGAN

Summer Camp Enrollment Tops 600 for Second Year

By RAYMOND A. HEINE

DETROIT—Enrollment figures for the re
ular camping season at the Lutheran Sur
mer Camp on Gun Lake have exceeded 5(
for the second successive year. An adc
tional registration for family week each ye
brings the total number to more than 60

Camp director for the fourth year is Ro
ert Hartje, Ph.D., a professor of history
Wittenberg University. Counselors are cc
lege students from the University of Col
rado, Ohio State University, Western Mic
gan University, and Wittenberg.

Conferences to Meet Jointly

The combined meeting of the Eastern a
Western Conferences of synod will be he
at the Detroit YMCA Camp Ohiyesa, Se
12 and 13.

Pastors of the Augustana Luther

Church, American Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Suomi Synod have been invited to share in the sessions this year. Discussion leader will be the Rev. Robert Marshall, professor of Old Testament, Chicago Lutheran Seminary.

Weekday Schools Promoted

A series of six conferences for promotion of the weekday church school program of the church will be held in Michigan during the week of Oct. 3-10. Miss Eleanore Gillstrom will lead the conferences.

It is hoped that these conferences will result in an increase in the number of weekday church schools in synod. There are only two now.

INDIANA

Synod's Mission Pastors Plan September Meeting

By WILLIAM L. PIFER

INDIANAPOLIS—The second annual Home Mission Pastors' Conference of the Indiana Synod will be held at Canyon Inn, McCormick's Creek State Park, Spencer, Sept. 27-28.

Dr. Walter M. Wick, synod president, and the Rev. George H. Hoog, assistant to the president, will conduct the program. All pastors of mission congregations and newly ordained ministers will attend.

Ground Broken at Monroeville

GROUND WAS BROKEN July 31 for an addition to St. Mark's Church, Monroeville, the Rev. M. D. Kilver, pastor. President Wick spoke. The one-story brick structure will house Sunday school departments and recreation facilities. Completion is expected next spring.

A SEMINAR for clergy of all denominations will be held Sept. 12 at Richmond State Hospital. Dr. Granger E. Westberg, of the Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago, will lecture.

MRS. ELMI HUBER, oldest member of Zion Church, Pershing, Ind., celebrated her 100th birthday July 31. Pastor William J. Butt paid tribute to her at the morning service. She has been a baptized member of the congregation for more than 99 years.

Pastor Butt congratulates Mrs. Elmi Huber

NEW PARSONAGE of Emanuel Church, Lawrenceburg, was dedicated July 10 by President Wick. This building was started last March when the parish was without a pastor and the congregation was laboring under the debt of a new church erected to replace the one destroyed by fire. Pastor Lowell R. Dallman was called in June.

DISTRICT MEETINGS will be held next month to discuss the proposed constitution of the new Lutheran Church in America before the ULCA convention in Atlantic City.

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES of St. Joseph County (South Bend) appointed the Rev. Robert M. Arentz as director of institutional chaplaincy, with responsibility for ministering to Protestant patients in hospitals in the area. A Gettysburg Seminary graduate, Pastor Arentz spent eight years in parish work.

PENNSYLVANIA

New Educational Building Started by Christ Church

By ERNEST J. HOH

LANCASTER — Christ Church, Lancaster, will begin building a new educational unit this fall. During the past three years 17 neighboring properties have been purchased at West King and Manor streets in preparation for the project.

A capital fund campaign is underway to provide not only for the new structure but also for wiping out the present $30,000 debt and for rebuilding the church's pipe organ.

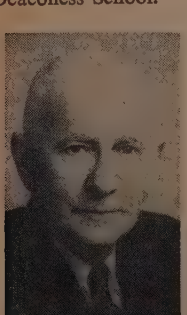
The one-story educational building can have a second story added later when needed. It will provide now for Sunday school classrooms and a hall for recreation. The Rev. George H. DeFrehn is the pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Lititz, will lay a cornerstone Sept. 11, with the Rev. Raymond Fetter, Lancaster Conference president, speaking. A historical pageant will be presented in the evening.

LANCASTER CONFERENCE meets Oct. 28 at St. Peter's Church, Neffsville.

LUTHER LEAGUES will hold a "Youth Sunday Blast-Off" on Sept. 18 at Bergstrasse Church.

SISTER JOAN HENKE will begin service at Christ Church, Elizabethtown. She is a graduate of Wagner College and the Baltimore Deaconess School.



Dr. Waltemyer

Dr. Dunkelberger

Conference to Dramatize Pastor-Parish Relationship

HARRISBURG — Eighth annual Parish Life Conference of the Central Pennsylvania Synod will be held Sept. 9-10 at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove. The theme is "Pastors and Parishioners: Partners in the Parish Ministry." It is open to all church members.

The program has been developed in the form of a realistic drama of parish life. The setting is a multiple church charge. Scene 1 depicts the pastor's farewell sermon. Scene 2 the meeting of the church council with the synod president, Scene 3 the report of the pulpit committee and the meeting of the council with the prospective pastor.

Scene 4 consists of open group discussion on pastor-parishioner relationships, and Scene 5 presents the mission of the church, the charge to pastor and parishioners.

The action is presented by a select cast of "native talent" actors well prepared for their roles by personal experience. Conference participants are involved directly and indirectly throughout the program.

The conference is sponsored by the synod's Board of Home Missions and Rural Church Work, of which Dr. Martin L. Tozer is the superintendent and Dr. Beryl Maurer is director of research and development.

Dunkelberger in Religion Chair

GETTYSBURG, PA.—Dr. William C. Waltemyer retires Sept. 1 as chairman of the department of Biblical literature and religion and professor of English Bible at Gettysburg College. He taught there for 31 years.

Succeeding him is Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger, who had been on leave from the Bible-religion department two years to serve as director of development and alumni relations.

Dr. Seymour B. Dunn, dean of the college since 1955, was appointed acting director of development by President Willard S. Paul. Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter, associate professor of history, was named acting de-

They Call Him "Wags"

Quarter-Century Ministry of Music

A PASTOR'S 25th anniversary usually dates rom the time of his ordination. Parker B. Vagnild's quarter-century ministry of music t Gettysburg College began even earlier han that. He was a seminarian in 1935, wo years before his B.D. degree, when he ounded the Gettysburg College and Semi- ary choirs. He'll be directing his 26th col- ge choir this fall.

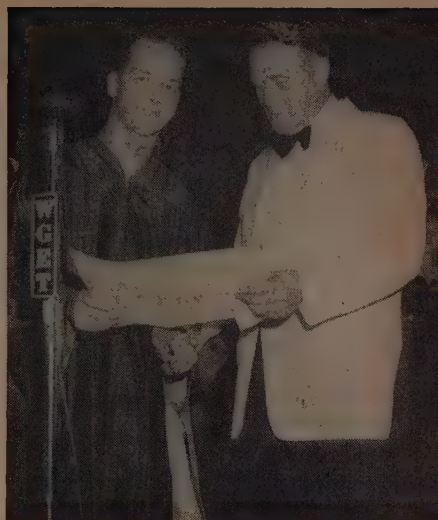
Professor Wagnild isn't likely to forget he culmination of that 25th year last spring. ust before commencement he conducted the 0-voice undergraduate choir, augmented by 25 former members who came from as far way as California, in a memorable reunion estival concert.

During the program in Gettysburg's Christ hapel, Prof. Wagnild was honored by the nnouncement of a music scholarship fund earing his name. The initial $3,500 in the nd was contributed by alumni choir mem- ers from all over the country.

The Rev. Edwerth E. Korte, college chap- in, paid warm tribute to Prof. Wagnild, stimating that he had trained at least 550 horal singers at the college since 1935.

CHAPLAIN KORTE also described the di- ector's service to the United Lutheran hurch in conducting seminars, conferences nd choir and music workshops, "ever striv- g to raise musical standards in the hurch."

"Wags" (all the students call him that) as a product of the famed St. Olaf College hoir, with which he toured Europe in 1930. e went on to Union Theological Seminary New York, where he earned the degree master of sacred music in 1934, then en- red Gettysburg Seminary. Upon gradua- on in 1937 he joined the department of nglish Bible at the college, continuing to rect the college choir he had organized as



Prof. Wagnild gets music scholarship fund from student choir manager Edward Palmer

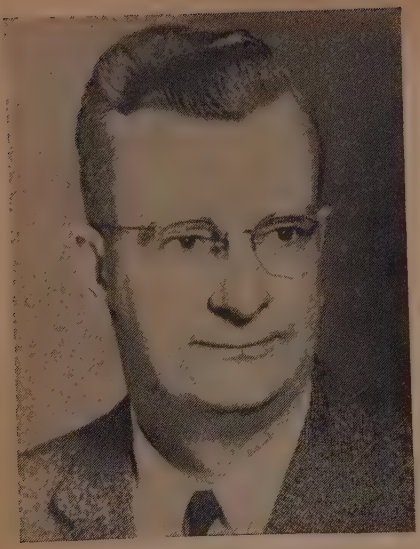
a student. Later he received a master of arts degree from New York University.

In 1951, he organized the music department at Gettysburg College, being named professor of music and chairman of the department. Since then there has been rapid development of the department's curriculum and facilities, largely through the efforts of the Woman's League of the college which has given $140,000.

Meanwhile, the Gettysburg College choir has developed into one of the country's foremost collegiate choral groups. In 1957 it sang before the assembly of the Lutheran World Federation in Minneapolis. Its tours have covered many of the United States and parts of Canada.

Prof. Wagnild is working on a record album of Civil War songs this fall. The venture grew out of the work the choir has done during the annual Civil War conferences at the college.

Starting his 26th year as choir director, Prof. Wagnild is looking forward to a sabbatical leave during the first semester of the 1961-62 academic year.



DR. ERLING N. JENSEN

1,500 Expected to Attend LLM Dinner at Convention

BIENNIAL DINNER of the Lutheran Laymen's Movement for Stewardship has been scheduled for Friday, Oct. 14, at the Hotel Ambassador in Atlantic City, N. J. Social highlight of the 22nd biennial convention of the ULCA, the laymen's dinner is expected to draw a capacity attendance of 1,500 convention delegates and visitors.

Principal speaker will be Dr. Erling N. Jensen, senior physicist in the Ames, Iowa, laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, and one of the outstanding lay leaders of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, ULCA president, also will speak. LeRoy Breneman, of Lancaster, Pa., president of LLM, will preside at the dinner and following program.

Dr. Jensen, chairman of the physics department at Iowa State University, has been presiding officer at conventions of the AELC since 1943. He served as chairman of the sub-committee on colleges for the Joint Commission on Lutheran Unity, which ha been negotiating merger of the AELC Augustana, United Lutheran and Finnis Evangelical (Suomi) churches since 1956.

Mrs. Fred Wiegman Named Field Secretary by ULCW

MRS. FRED C. WIEGMAN has been electe to a six-year term as associate secretary fo field work of the United Lutheran Churc Women, it was announced by Miss Josephin I. Darmstaetter, executive secretary.

The widow of Dr. Fred C. Wiegman, fo mer president of Midland College and, the time of his death, president of the Oh Synod, Mrs. Wiegman is a member ULCW's executive board.

Previously she served in various capaciti in the Nebraska and Ohio ULCW synodic organizations. Since Jan. 1 she has be employed by the Board of American M sions as a parish worker at St. Paul's Churc Sarasota, Fla.

Mrs. Wiegman is a graduate of Midla College. She taught in Nebraska high schoo before her marriage.

MRS. FRED C. WIEGMAN

Cabrillo Heights ceremony: Pastors Benko, Bishop, Purdham, Christianson, Crouser, Hawkinson

ACIFIC SOUTHWEST

an Diego Congregation, Just Organized, Starts Building

By LOUIS F. MERTZ

Los Angeles—Gethsemane Church, Cabrillo Heights, San Diego was organized only st Jan. 17. Less than six months later, n July 10, the congregation broke ground r its first unit church on a site in Mission illage.

The urgency is great. Services now held a Baptist church must be scheduled at and 4 P.M. to avoid conflict with the Bapt services, and the hours have been a rious handicap. The contractor has promed occupancy of the new building by the d of the year.

The building will cost $158,000, including 1,000 for the two and a half-acre site. will contain facilities for worship and edution, with six Sunday school classrooms. Pastor A. Elwood Purdham conducted the oundbreaking ceremonies. Participating ere the Rev. Arne Christianson, the Rev. mes Bishop, the Rev. Paul Hawkinson, e Rev. Vlad Benko, and Lieut. William ouser, Navy chaplain.

Welfare Conference Planned

A Lutheran Welfare Conference, onsored by the Division of Welfare of the ational Lutheran Council will be held pt. 12-14 at First Church, Glendale. Dr. Fred Smith, executive director of Lutheran Welfare Service of Southern California, is in charge of arrangements.

Worship services have begun at Claremont, where Dr. Clifford Holand is developing a mission congregation. Assisting Dr. Holand is the Rev. Arthur Kimball, who is studying at the Claremont School of Theology.

United Lutheran Publication House opened new and enlarged facilities at 3103 W. Sixth St. this month. This is the second addition to the original quarters since the branch was opened in 1947.

Congregation in the Swim

DAILY FEATURE of vacation church school at Our Redeemer Church, Garden Grove, is swimming.

The mission congregation founded in 1957 owns a $10,000 pool, 50 x 20 feet. It is located on the five-acre site purchased from a Mormon chicken rancher for the church building.

A congregational pool committee supervises operation and maintenance. The pool is open daily to church members, and is the site of meetings of church auxiliaries.

Communion rail encircle free-standing altar at S David's Church. Beneat 500-seat nave are room for educational progra

New Massapequa Park Church Has Free-Standing Altar

By PAUL VALENTINER

NEW YORK—A continuous circle of communicants kneeling around the table of God was the basic purpose of the free-standing altar in a new Long Island church building.

Thirty-six worshipers are accommodated around the 12 x 18-foot communion rail in the $290,000 St. David's edifice in Massapequa Park. The massive marble altar stands in the middle of the chancel with the huge wooden cross suspended directly over it.

Idea for the free-standing altar was not original. Pastor Charles E. Deitz says he first saw such an arrangement in an Episcopal church in Glenside, but both he and assistant Pastor Kurt Ottway know of no other Lutheran chancel in the northeast seaboard area where communicants can kneel and receive the sacrament behind the altar.

Both pastors are pleased with the ease with which the communion can be administered around the continuous circle. Ultimately, they plan to celebrate the sacrament facing the congregation from behind the altar, but believe they need to bide their time and prepare the congregation for such an innovation.

Another departure from normal practice is a set of free-standing wrought iron candl sticks placed at either end of the altar. Th keeps the table of God free from everythi except the missal stand holding the Bibl and the sacramental vessels holding t communion elements. Pastor Ottway sa this arrangement is typical of the ea church since worshipers in the catacom often used a coffin for an altar and placed candlestick at each end of it.

This is the second major building p gram completed by the congregation in less than 10-year history. With the ra development of Massapequa Park, St. Davi has been hard pressed to provide adequ facilities.

Average Sunday attendance at two servi is over 500 and continues to increase, does the nearly 900 student Sunday sch enrollment.

Started in mid-summer 1959, the build was ready for dedication in early sum this year. Dr. Robert Hershey of H Trinity Church, Manhattan, preached dedication service and Nassau-Suffolk C ference President Walter Kortrey preac at the dedication of memorials.

Pastor and Mrs. Paul Alberti commissioned by Dr. Loew (right) and Pastor G. E. Alberti

Western New York Pastor alled to Malaya Mission

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Rev. and Mrs. Paul Alberti, first pastor and wife to leave a ngregation of the Western Conference of e New York and New England Synod, to rve in the foreign field, were commissioned issionaries to Malaya at a special service ly 31 at St. Mark's Church, Kenmore.

Pastor Alberti is a son of the late Rev. hn Alberti, who himself served several ars as a missionary to Tanganyika. He is graduate of Wagner College and the Phila- lphia Seminary. He served pastorates in ng Branch, N. J. and Rochester, N. Y., fore St. Mark's Church, Kenmore. He was airman of the synod's Foreign Missions ommittee at the time he accepted the call Malaya.

Pastor Alberti, his wife, the former orothy Gross, and their five children, Paula, Kenneth, Peter, Richard, and Janet, left New York Aug. 10 aboard the Queen Elizabeth. From London they were to proceed through the Suez Canal to India and Singapore, and thence by car for their new home in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

Pastor Alberti will serve as English-speaking pastor of the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Petaling Jaya; this congregation is also served by a Chinese pastor.

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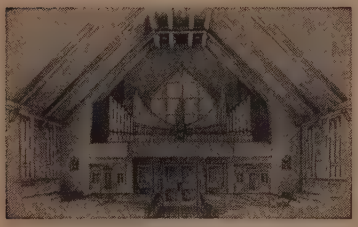

Illustration of a 2 manual, 23 stop organ recently installed in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dorion, P.Q., Canada. The pipes of this organ are all exposed and arranged in such a way as to balance the appearance. The specification is classic and no stops are borrowed or unified. No division is under expression.

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N. Y.: BUFFALO . . .

The sermon was preached by the Rev Godfrey E. Alberti, pastor of Concordi Church, Rochester, and a brother of th new missionary. Dr. Ralph W. Loew, Buffalo, president of the Board of Foreig Missions, conducted the order for commi sioning, assisted by Pastor Godfrey Alber the Rev. Raja Gopal of India, and Dr. Job Schmidt, pastor of St. John's Church, An herst, N. Y., and a member of the Boa of Foreign Missions.

N. Y. State Luther League Elects Faye O'Byran Head

CORNELL—Miss Faye O'Bryan, of Ne York City, was elected president of the Ne York State synodical Luther League at t convention July 8-10 on the Cornell Un versity campus. Also elected were Bru Will, of Buffalo, vice president; Nancy Co Rochester, recording secretary; Marie Ti chel, New York City, corresponding sec tary; Kathy Nehlsen, Brooklyn, treasurer.

The convention adopted the Luth League of America's "Statement of Co mercialism" as a guide in planning financ programs for congregational units.

It was also voted to support the New Yo and New England Synod proposal to inv tigate companies in which the church n hold stock as to possible discriminat policies.

The convention resolved to endeavor create in local leagues and congregations Christian community which will welcome men, regardless of racial or social ba ground."

Synod Convention Notice

Michigan Synod will hold a special sessi Sept. 13 at 11 A.M., at Camp Ohiye Michigan. Purpose is to consider reco mendations of the executive committee re tive to purchase, financing and other m ters related to a proposed camp site ne Fairview, Mich., for joint JCLU camping.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA

Four More Synod Missions Occupy First Unit Buildings

By PAUL J. RENZ

ATLANTA — The $1 million-plus building program for mission congregations continues at accelerated pace in the Georgia-Alabama Synod.

Four new first unit buildings have been occupied. They are St. Matthew's Church, Columbus; St. Timothy's Church, Forest Park; St. Paul's Church, South Decatur, and St. Stephen's Church, Decatur, all in Georgia.

Soon to be completed are first units for Faith Church, Birmingham, Ala.; St. Matthew's Church, Atlanta, Ga., and Advent Church, Doraville, Ga.

Second units, parsonages and other buildings not embraced in the million-dollar project include work planned or underway at Christ Church, Cullman, Ala.; Holy Trinity Church, Albany, Ga.; Holy Trinity Church, Marietta, Ga.; St. John's Church, Atlanta, Ga.; Holy Cross Church, Athens, Ga.; Good Shepherd Church, Garden City, Ga., and St. Luke's Church, Thunderbolt, Ga.

Mr. Compton Usina, synod home missions secretary, is co-operating with the Board of American Missions in supervision of this growth program.

West Virginia Synod Sets Good Benevolence Record

By HAROLD L. HANN

FAIRMONT—In spite of large spots of unemployment within a state that depends for economic strength upon the demand for coal, synodical treasurer H. L. Shelhamer reports

THE PRICE IS RIGHT

In spite of assertions to the contrary, the notion prevails that insurance is a luxury which only the wealthy can afford. Since most clergymen are far from wealthy, they labor under the false impression that an insurance program is impossible and as bad money circulates to the detriment of the good, this error does untold harm.

As a matter of fact, the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund offers a wide range of policies. A youth of 24 may choose anything between $6.21 annual premium (minimum policy $5,000) and an Endowment contract for $94.00. Not only do the prices vary but all types of contracts are available. Besides all that, the Fund offers advice to suit the customer's needs. It truly speaks to his condition, often to its own disadvantage. Such service deserves attention. Good policies, good advice and good security make the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund a company of distinction. An agreeable surprise awaits the minister who seeks the facts about the Fund.

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College graduates may apply now for admission with our next class which begins its work here on September 4, 1961. Catalog. Information.

The synodical stewardship and benev olence committee, headed by Dan Bennet is holding district conferences with pasto and congregational stewardship chairmen plan for the autumn every-member visit tions.

Camp Season Successful

CAMP LUTHER, under direction of Past Charles W. Aurand, Huntington, complete its 15th annual two-week session with 19 young people and 39 staff leaders in atten ance.

Boys and girls of the fourth throu twelfth grades were divided in separa junior, intermediate, and senior program Sister Sally Tschumi, from the Board Deaconess Work, and Nathan Huang, fro Hong Kong, were among the guest cou sellors.

The campers gave freewill offerings insure the bringing of two young peo from Tressler Lutheran Home for Childr to camp next year, to make a substant contribution for mission work in Ho Kong, and to help with the work of American Bible Society.

TRINITY CHURCH, Wheeling, the Rev. W liam A. Renn, pastor, has requested Boa of American Missions aid under the Urb Renewal Program to assist in the expans of its community ministry by the assignm of a full-time parish worker.

The board has helped the synod to op new fields this year in Beckley and Sou west Charleston. The Rev. Charles L. laney, Jr., is the mission developer in former and the Rev. John E. Barringer the mission developer in the latter.

NEW PARSONAGES have been purchased the parishes of Grafton-Newburg, N Haven, Beckley, Edgwood, Wheeling, Southwest Charleston.

GRACE CHURCH, Fairmont, has let contract for a $100,000 educational ann Completion is expected next spring.

THE FALL PROGRAM, in synod is to launched with the meeting of confere Sept. 19-20, at Grace Church, St. Alb Dr. William R. Seaman, representing

Department of Worship, and Parish Education Secretary Lawrence M. Reese will be leaders.

United Lutheran Church Men meet in annual session at Jackson's Mill Sept. 24-25.

WEEKDAY kindergartens will open doors for the first time next month at St. Mark's, Clarksburg, and Holy Trinity, Elkins.

LUTHER LEAGUE convention was held at First Church, Parkersburg, in mid-summer. Richard DuVall of Huntington was elected president.

—CHANGES OF PASTORATE—

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE

SPAID, J. EARL. From Bethany Church, Louisville. To Trinity Church, Louisville.

INDIANA

HEUSER, EARL F. From Emmanuel Church, Lawton, Okla. To Trinity Church, Rockport, and St. Mark's Church, Grandview.

——DECEASED——

DR. JOHN SUTHERLAND ALBERT, 75, retired ULC pastor, died Aug. 4 in Milwaukee, Wis. A native of Scotland, he was a graduate of Muhlenberg College and Chicago Seminary. He received a doctor of divinity degree from Wittenberg University. Dr. Albert served pastorates in Minneapolis, Minn.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Muncie and Indianapolis, Ind.

Funeral service was conducted Aug. 8 in St. John's Church, Maywood, Ill., by Dr. F. O. Cooperrider and Dr. William A. Kiser. Burial was in Chapel Hill Gardens West, Elmhurst, Ill.

CARL A. WARDEN, 56, United Lutheran Church controller, died on Aug. 21 at his home in White Plains, New York.

Mr. Warden, whose office was in the Lutheran Church House in New York, assisted ULC Treasurer Edmund F. Wagner in administering the church's budget. Before joining the ULC staff, Mr. Warden had been controller for Kidder, Peabody and Co., a New York brokerage firm, and for the Continental Paper Co. of Ridgefield, N. J.

Speaking for the officers of the church, Dr. F. Eppling Reinartz, ULC secretary, paid tribute to Mr. Warden's "integrity, professional competence, gentle-mindedness, fidelity to duty and spontaneous friendliness," which he said made him "ideally suited for the office" which he held.

Born in Grimstad, Norway, Mr. Warden came to the U.S. as a child. He was graduated from Pace Institute in New York. At the time of his death he was treasurer of St. Matthew's Church, White Plains. He is survived by his widow and two sisters, Mrs. William Wetlesen of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Mrs. Norman Olsen, of Staten Island, N. Y.

Funeral services were held at St. Matthew's Church on Aug. 23, with the Rev. Carl F. W. Strobel, pastor, and Dr. Reinartz officiating. Interment was at Ocean View Cemetery, Staten Island.

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ATTRACTIVE POSITION

for combination Director of Religious Education and Minister of Music. Write St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 121 South Eighteenth Street, Richmond, Indiana.

WANTED

Director of Christian Education and Youth Worker at Trinity Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, Md. Reply to Mrs. Thomas Cochrane, 231 E. Irvin Ave., Hagerstown, Md., giving references and stating experience.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

AD POLICY

THE LUTHERAN will NOT accept ads urging church organizations to offer items for resale for church profit. Ads seeking individual agents and in which no mention is made of church organizations or church profit are acceptable.

IN CONCLUSION . . . . . .

FOR MORE than two years representatives of the U.S., Britain and Russia have been conferring in Geneva about a permanent ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. More than 100 meetings have been held. In one way, the meetings are like some religious conferences—everybody agrees in principle but there's violent disagreement about method. All want to end atom blasts, but we want "open-skies" inspection of Soviet territory while the Russians insist on once-a-year reports.

One useful result of the drawn-out talks at Geneva is that the nations—with the exception of France—have suspended nuclear weapons tests. While there's talk there's hope that an agreement may be reached. Now, however, some impatient voices are being raised. U.S. atomic energy chief John A. McCone wants to resume underground tests right away. If the U.S. does so, others will follow.

BOTH MAJOR political parties at their conventions last month called for an atomic test ban with adequate safeguards, so it is not a partisan issue. There's good reason why high officials don't want to resume nuclear explosions. These people, who recognize the dangers involved, are actually frightened. Uncontrolled testing might pollute our atmosphere so much that radiation sickness could destroy the world's population without a war being fought. And, as usual, the innocent would be affected as much as the guilty.

The danger from nuclear blasts is not only the original explosion, but the amount of radioactive material let loose in the atmosphere. Called strontium-90, this stuff sails around, gradually sifting down to the earth. It infects human beings, animals, and even vegetation. Absorption of too much of it can cause bone cancer, leukemia and the like.

Some scientists pooh-pooh talk about the dire effects of radiation. They say dentists' X-rays or a luminous dial on a wristwatch may even be more harmful than the fall-out released so far. Even if this were true, there is not the awful element of accidental disaster in these everyday uses of radiation. When the power of the atom is used under strict control mankind can obtain great benefits from it. Bombs, however, are rarely beneficial.

A congressional committee recently made public the report that seven years ago a cloud traveling eastward from the Nevada atom bomb blast ran into a rain storm over Troy, New York, with an unusual amount of fall-out pelting inhabitants of that city as the result. People in St. Louis got a strontium-90 content in their milk that is 50 per cent higher than in other U.S. cities. While this is still a "safe" dosage, the dairy industry and health authorities are setting up an experimental filtering plant to extract the strontium and substitute calcium.

NOBODY KNOWS just why these things happen to Troy or St. Louis, or exactly how dangerous they are, but the fact remains that they could happen to your town. Fall-out is one reason why religious groups have led the way in pleading that production and testing of nuclear weapons be halted, with energy turned instead to peaceful uses of the atom. Another reason is the ever-present danger that the start of a nuclear war will change fall-out to fall-on. If that happens, we won't be around to write about it.

—ALBERT P. STAUDERMAN

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Bible Dominos

Simple to play—no hard-to-keep scores. Lots of fun, and educational too. Helps teach children eye-hand co-ordination and association of designs. 7 biblical designs (28 pieces, 1¾ x 3½ inches), mounted on heavy, durable board.

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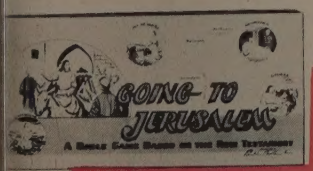

Going to Jerusalem

Familiarizes both children and adults with the best known verses in the New Testament. May be played by 2, 3, or 4. Game includes a folding board (20″ x 20″), Gospel and New Testament cards, 12 apostles, colored rings, and a copy of the 4 Gospels, RSV Edition.

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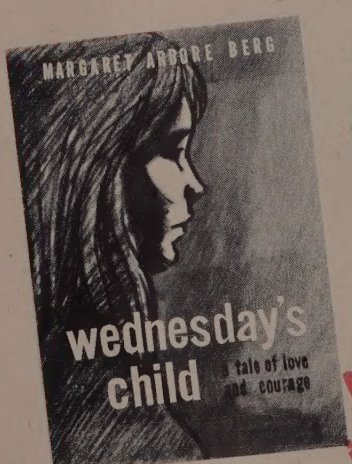

Here is the story of a family in those peaceful, innocent years before World War I. This is a very special family, for one of its members, Rose, is a brain-damaged child. The story is told by Ivy, Rose's healthy, normal twin sister, as she recalls the year when they were seven. She tells of Mama, and her constant struggle to make Rose "a little more normal"; and of Jud, four years older and Rose's protector.

by Margaret Arbore Berg

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